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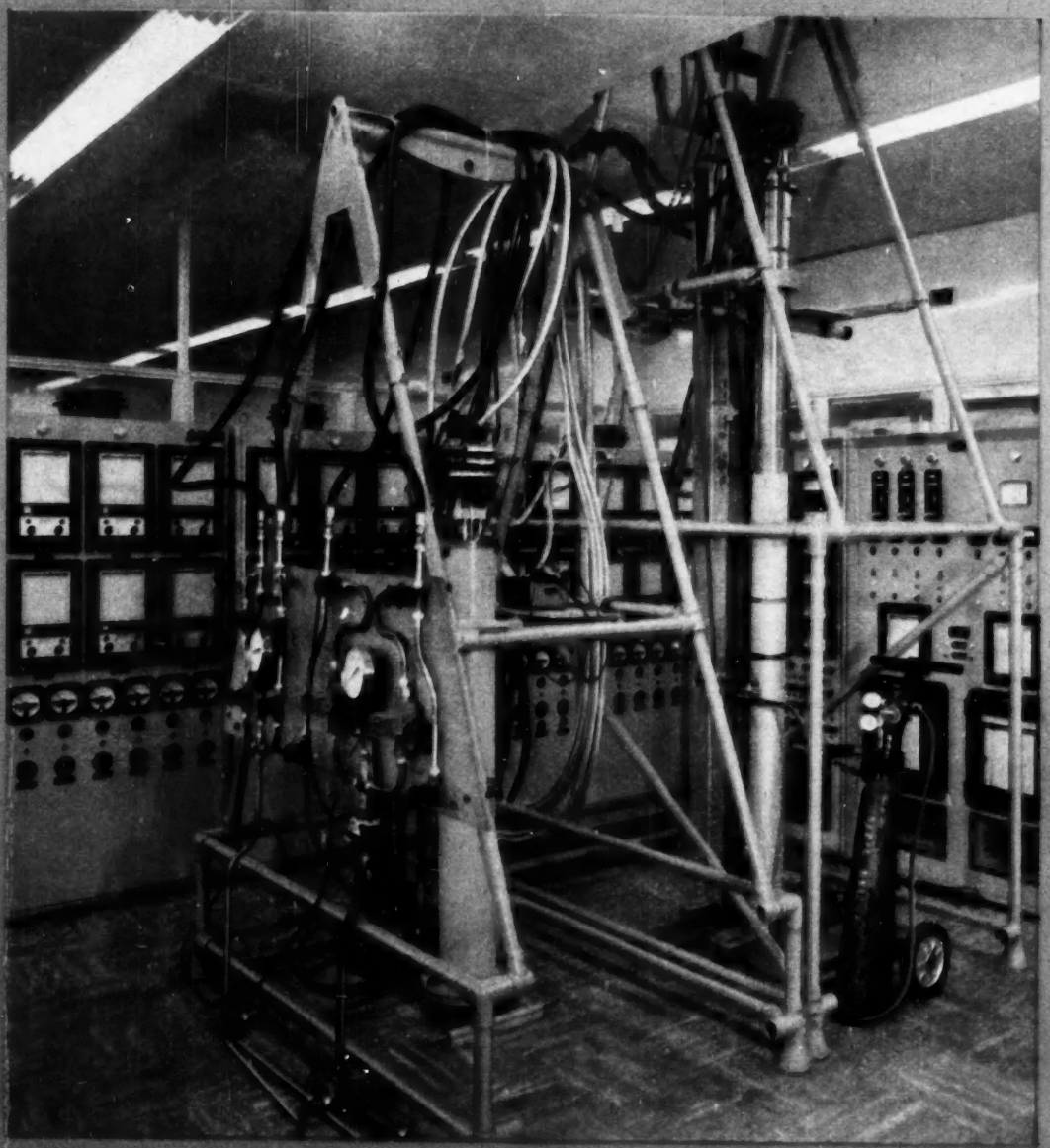

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Industry and the Development Districts — 2.

Industrial Aspects, Difficulties and Solutions of the North East

By George Chetwynd, Director, North East Development Council

This is the second of a series of articles by leading members of Regional Development Councils describing some of the attractions and amenities which are available to industry in their respective areas. Further details may be obtained from the Board of Trade (Room 4346), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, or any of the Board of Trade Regional Offices, or from the North East Development Council, 20 Collingwood Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

NORTH EAST ENGLAND has attracted a good deal of attention in recent months as an 'area of high unemployment'. This semi-official phrase describes the situation exactly. The region's unemployment figure in mid-June – a time of year when it should normally be approaching its lowest point – was 4·5 per cent. During the winter months it had been over seven per cent, and male unemployment in the worst-hit areas was well in excess of 10 per cent.

Less exact, and certainly most unhelpful to a proper understanding of the situation, have been some of the terms appearing in newspaper headlines. The North East is *not* a 'depressed area'. It is *not* except in a purely figurative sense, a 'black spot' – our least attractive areas are no worse than many to be found in other industrial regions, and the scenic beauty of our countryside is unsurpassed in Britain.

The purpose of this article is to describe just what the North East *is*, particularly its industrial aspect; to sketch the reasons for its present difficulties; and to look at some of the things which are being done to solve them.

These problems are far from being parochial. Our unemployed men and under-employed plant – modern plant, let it be emphasized, not worn-out stuff fit only for the scrap-heap – represent a wasted national asset at a time when a rapid increase in production and efficiency is essential to Britain's survival as a great industrial country.

The Government's efforts to steer industry from congested places into areas like the North East have met with a great deal of grumbling from firms who feel that their own development is being stifled. In fact, there is no alternative to this policy.

Apart from the rather frightening long-term social effects of uncontrolled industrial expansion in, say, the London area, there are other reasons why a redistribution of industry is necessary and urgent.

The labour problem is one. Compared with the North East's 4·5 per cent unemployment in June, London had 1·2 per cent. This is more than full employment. Some would call it chronic labour shortage.

Not long ago, it was fashionable to maintain that the way to tackle this situation was to encourage the drift of workers from areas of unemployment into places where there were jobs to be had. But now some of the exponents of this line of reasoning are not so sure.

Movement of workers means movement of families, and this creates a need for more houses, schools, hospitals, and all the other adjuncts to civilized life, in places where there is already fantastic pressure on these things, and where the competing demands of residential accommodation, factory sites and open space are close to getting out of hand.

More important still, such a movement on a big enough scale *cannot be achieved in time*. The North East has lost many good workers through migration in recent years. Most have gone reluctantly; others have returned, having found a job but not a home. In a national economy which is becoming more buoyant, reluctance to move will naturally increase, and act as a powerful brake in the race to achieve growth targets.

To return for one moment to the problem of congestion, it seems to me – not a technical man myself – that in some cases the experts are

(*Continued on next page*)

Diaphragms For Telephone Microphones

A stage in the manufacture of the delicate aluminium diaphragm employed in the transmitter, or microphone, of the new GPO telephone, at the West Hartlepool factory of AEI Ltd., where telephones are manufactured for AEI Telecommunication Division. This factory, with a payroll of over 3,000, is now the largest employer of labour in the Hartlepools.

Industrial Aspects of the N. E. *(Continued)*

getting out of their depth because things have reached a stage where they can *no longer be measured.*

Look during the rush hour at Cromwell Road, or Edgware Road, or any of the other main thoroughfares leading into Central London. Though the eye can hardly cope, there are no doubt devices by which the vehicles can be counted. But if by some miracle the capacity of the roads were doubled overnight, my guess is that within a few days, as soon as people caught on to what had happened, they would be carrying twice as much traffic. In other words, the count doesn't really mean very much.

And there will be no miracle. Increased capacity will be achieved only at the cost of great disruption and vast expenditure – expenditure which, if incurred on road works in other parts of the country, would produce bigger returns.

The position in many factories must be quite similar. The work study expert can perform impressive feats in rearranging available workshop accommodation to produce greater efficiency. But there comes a time in a fast-expanding business when he must advise his managing director that the limit of efficiency has been reached, that additional expenditure will not produce commensurate increases in productivity, and that the wisest course is to create a new unit, in a factory of the right shape, preferably with adjoining space available for future expansion.

Space for Expansion

Space is the first advantage that the North East has to offer the incoming industrialist, space which is part of a well-developed industrial complex, with services and labour at hand.

An impression has somehow got around that the South has geographical advantages for efficient production which the North lacks –

(*Continued on page* 169)

A North-East Waterfront

Middlesbrough Docks photographed by the Middlesbrough Borough Engineers' Department.

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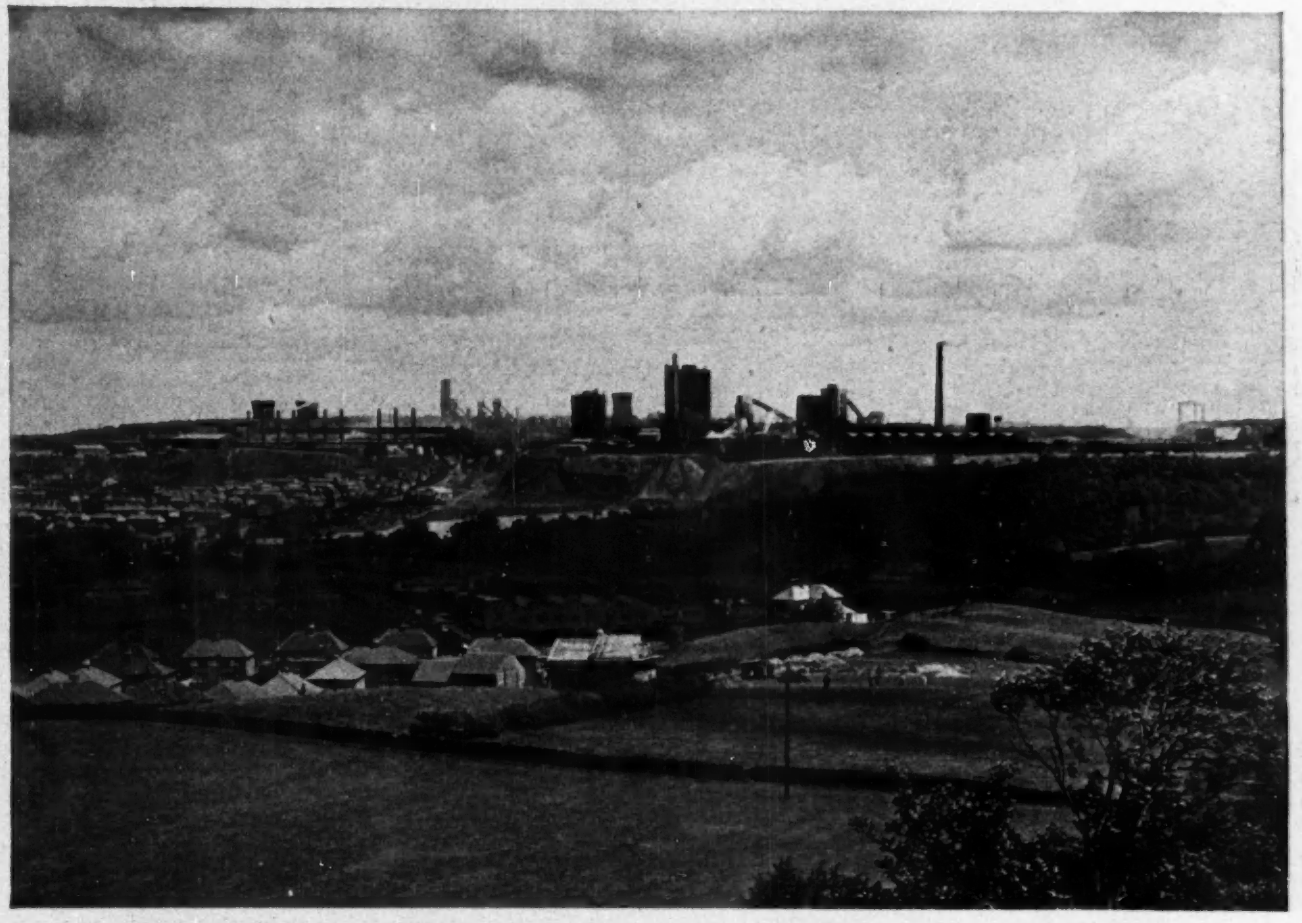
Front Cover Photograph

Against a background of traditional industry, scientific research forges ahead in North East England. One of the principal centres of research is the recently formed International Research and Development Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The equipment shown on the cover, an irradiation rig, is just one example of the research into engineering, metallurgy, physics and chemistry carried out by I.R.D. in North East England.



THE CONSETT SKY LINE

Set above the wonderful rolling countryside of North-West Durham, the sky line formed by the Consett Steel Works has none of that stark grimness usually associated with works of this nature.

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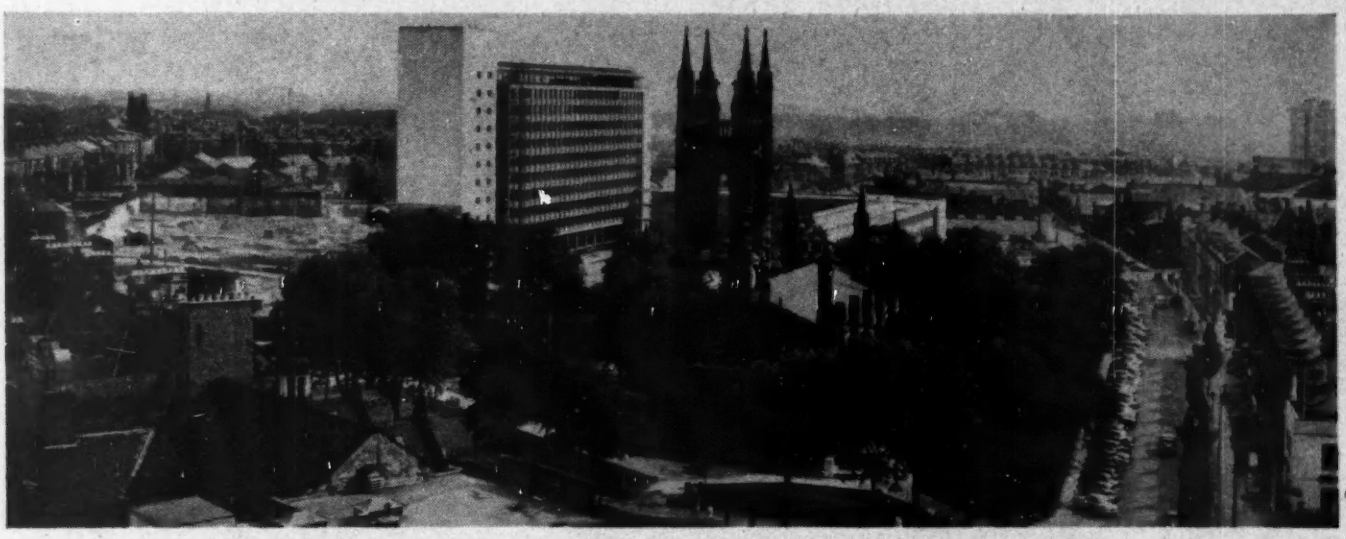


Newcastle upon Tyne: typical of the spirit of the region, the forceful architecture of the new Town Hall contrasts with the dignity of the old St. Thomas' Church.

Another letter from the North-East

"... A family I know here took me to look over the site of Killingworth, one of the new towns. It looked very exciting and go-ahead, but what struck me most was that it's a local venture—it's the first new town to be sponsored by a County Council.

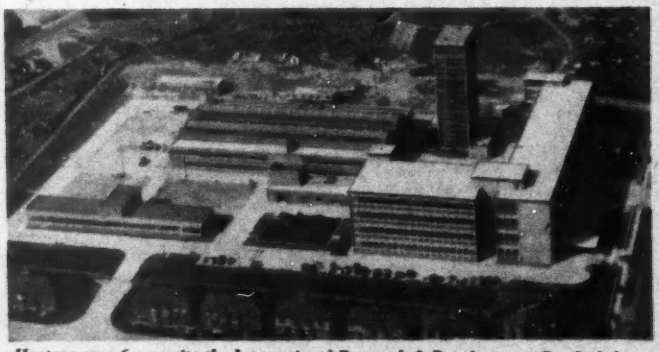
Then I learned that both Peterlee and Cramlington—two other new towns—are also the result of local initiative. That's typical of the people around here: they must be the most inventive *and* hardworking in the country.

Before I came I knew vaguely about the massive I.C.I. chemical works up here, and the nuclear power plant, and the ships and mines and detergents. What I didn't know about was the amount of invention (things like the turbine, which they sell to people like the Tennessee Valley Authority!) and what they mean by hard work (labour relations are good—less than half the national average time is lost in disputes).

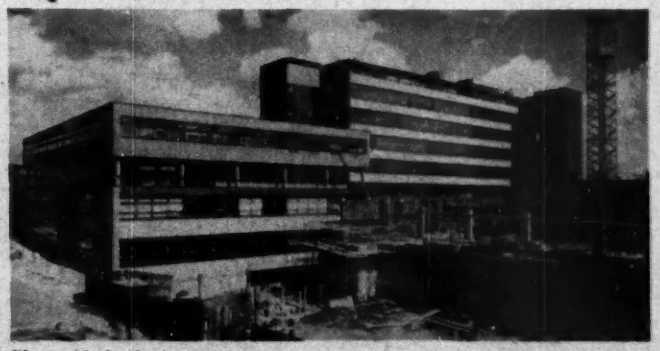
The other day someone showed me a list of firms who have moved into the area with factories or branches—Rolls-Royce, Rowntrees, De La Rue (Formica) and so on. And alongside them there are the existing and flourishing ones, like I.C.I., Reyrolle, Parsons—and Procter & Gamble, who are extending their massive headquarters here. (One firm, I'm told, has increased its payroll from 300 to 1600 since it moved here from the South.)

All in all, they're the most vigorous bunch of people I've ever met—*and* the most cheerful. Why don't you come up the A.1 and meet them for yourself? (Or we have nineteen express trains and five flights a day from London.)

You'll be very welcome—but *don't* come expecting bleak faces, decay and dismay..." 99



Heaton: on a 6-acre site the International Research & Development Co. Ltd. have modern laboratories where a staff of 500 carries out some of the country's most advanced scientific and industrial research.



Physics block, King's College, Newcastle: this £1,000,000 building (designed by Sir Basil Spence) will take over 500 students a year.

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Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

Site for Industrial Estate

An aerial view of Killingworth New Town showing existing residences. The site for the town's industrial estate is in the middle foreground.

a point to which I shall return later – and that nobody wants to move North for this reason.

In fact, more than 160 new production units have been set up in the North East since the war by firms from outside the region, and most of them have been outstandingly successful. I will not offer evidence here in support of this statement, but if any reader is interested in the details, I will be pleased to send him a copy of a recent North East Development Council publication – 'For Business Success – the North East' – containing the case histories of ten of these companies.

Some firms have been so satisfied with their experience in the North East that they have shut up their southern factories altogether and moved lock, stock and barrel to their new northern locations. One example is Welwyn Electric Ltd., who first established themselves at Bedlington, Northumberland, in 1947, and are now employing nearly 2,000 people there. And only a few months ago, Mono Containers Ltd., after 15 years' experience near Durham City, announced their decision to concentrate manufacturing in the North.

Since the 1963 Budget, in which the Chancellor announced 25 per cent Government grants towards the cost of new factory buildings in areas like the North East, there has been a considerable number of inquiries from firms interested in acquiring sites.

I have heard it suggested on occasions that because the North East is a big coal-mining region, the availability of sites must be very much limited by mining operations. There are, of course, some attractive-looking locations which are rendered quite useless for building through potential subsidence, but there are still a great many good sites available for development.

(*Continued on next page*)

Passenger Service to London

Edinburgh-London express entering central Newcastle. The journey time to London from the regional capital has now been reduced to a fraction over four hours.

Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

The incoming industrialist can find anything he requires, from five to 500 acres. There are big sites capable of carrying the heaviest industrial buildings. The number of such sites throughout industrial Britain as a whole is becoming more and more limited and it is usually forgotten by the decriers of some of our older urban areas – such as the Hartlepools – that their subsoil provides the really solid foundations which are vital to some kinds of building. Other sites are associated with new towns, such as Newton Aycliffe, Peterlee, Cramlington and Killingworth, which are changing the face of industrial development in the North East.

As regards prices, these range upwards from about £1,000 an acre for an undeveloped site and about £3,000 an acre for sites on which a good deal of basic development has already taken place. The choicest sites, however, or those with special facilities such as riverside access, can cost considerably more.

But only a minority of the 160 outside firms which have developed in the North East in recent years have decided to build factories of their own, even though it is a distinguished minority, including such well-known names as W.D. & H.O. Wills, Rowntrees, and De La Rue.

Most newcomers have elected to lease factories on one of the industrial estates which are such an important feature of the North East's industrial structure today.

The industrial estate concept was pioneered in North East England. Team Valley Industrial Estate, Gateshead, was begun in 1936 by a band of far-sighted and dedicated men, and has become the pattern for development of this kind in many parts of the world.

More than 65,000 men and women are employed on industrial estates and individual sites in the North East administered by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, which has its headquarters at Team Valley.

Advance Factories

There has been some discussion recently about the Government's programme of 'advance factories', which includes 12 now building or soon to be started in the North East, at a cost of about £1,000,000. The overall national programme consists of 32 factories, costing around £2,500,000.

Some have suggested that advance factory building on this scale is a tremendous gamble. But they forget a number of important points. The first is that earlier industrial estate development on an advance factory basis has paid off handsomely as a public investment. Large returns from this investment are being paid back every year to the Treasury.

Moreover, a great fund of experience has been accumulated in building factories in advance of requirements, and this is embodied in the present series of buildings to ensure that they are adaptable for a considerable range of operations.

Another point to remember is that all the tenants for the new factories need not necessarily come from outside the region. The last advance factory to be completed in the North East, at South Shields, was occupied by a big Tyneside electrical engineering firm, A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd., who are now in production there.

The present series of advance factories consists of seven larger buildings at Aycliffe (50,000 square feet), Chester-le-Street (50,000 square feet), the Hartlepools (50,000 square feet), Sunderland (25,000 square feet), Blaydon (25,000 square feet), Crook (17,690 square feet) and Cramlington (13,680 square feet), plus five 10,000 square feet factories at Shildon, West Auckland, Blyth, the Hartlepools and Stockton on Tees.

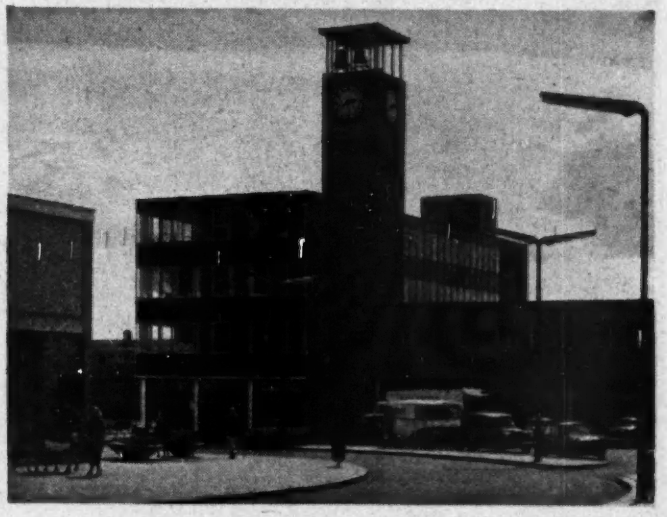
Except for the Chester-le-Street and Blaydon factories, both of which are subject to site acquisition, it is expected that all of these will be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

There can be no doubt that the provision of these factories has aroused interest among companies who are in a hurry to expand. Wilkinson Sword, of razor blade and garden tool fame, have leased the Cramlington factory and are having a new production unit built adjacent to it. The smaller of the Hartlepools factories has also been let already.

These examples surely show that the programme is flexible enough to meet the needs of industry. As for the criticism made recently that advance factories are in the 'less attractive places', this is sheer nonsense. Most of them are on existing industrial estates – and these estates occupy some of the prize sites of the whole region.

As I was writing this article, it was announced that the advance factories now under construction are available for sale, with all the advantages of the new building grant, provided that agreement is concluded before completion of the factory.

North-East's First New Town



The centre of Newton Aycliffe, the North East's first New Town. A fast expanding industrial estate lies beside the A1 half a mile away.

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Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

I cannot leave the subject of available sites and buildings without referring to the individual efforts of most local authorities. These range from the new town projects of Northumberland County Council at Cramlington and Killingworth to group and individual sites owned and developed by other local authorities.

At Darlington, the Town Council, as a part of its plan to deal with railway workshop redundancies, has acquired one of the workshops – Faverdale – and already found tenants for two of the empty units. Other firms from outside the region are showing interest in the remaining accommodation.

Labour

Adaptable and responsible labour, covering a wide range of skills, is the other vital asset which the North East has to offer the incoming industrialist, and this is a convenient place to take a brief look at how the present pool of labour came to be available.

The real problem of the North East is associated with only three industries – coal, shipbuilding and steel – and the difficulties of steel are clearly connected very closely with those of shipbuilding.

It is completely unrealistic to suggest that any of these industries are technically out-of-date and to attribute the North East problem to their failure to keep up with the times. Modernization in all three industries, in fact, has contributed to the total of unemployed and, perhaps more important still in the long term, to the limitation of job opportunities for young people.

In coal mining, output today is much the same as it has been for several years past, but the growth of mechanization has resulted in redundancy amounting to something like 5,000 or 6,000 a year in Northumberland and Durham together. Even now, however, there are not a great many miners signing unemployment registers. Some have been moved away to newer coalfields under a well-executed National Coal Board transfer plan; others are in new employment with firms like Ransome & Marles Ltd., at Annfield Plain and Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., at Spennymoor, to the great satisfaction of the managements concerned.

The steel industry of the North East has spent well over £100,000,000 in new plant since the war, and one of the tragedies of the present situation is that so much of this plant is working well below capacity. It is worth pointing out that former workers in both coal and steel are used to a shift system, and this is one the factors very much appreciated by new employers who have taken them on.

Shipbuilding Orders

With regard to shipbuilding, I must make the point that North East shipyards have obtained the lion's share of orders placed with British shipbuilders so far this year – though this does not mean that the total of orders has been sufficient. It probably does mean that most of the region's shipbuilding industry has a good chance of surviving the present lean period. Within three weeks of a recent Ministry of Transport announcement of new credit facilities for building in British yards, the North East had booked five new orders, all of them for foreign owners. But the numbers employed in our shipyards are unlikely ever again to match those of the past.

I have heard it argued that shipbuilding is a 'rough job', and that the skills which it sets free are unlikely to be suitable for the 'fine' work required by newer industries coming into the region. While there may be a grain of truth in this, it is making a mountain out of a molehill. Incoming firms have found that a brief period of training is all that is required – an inherited tradition of real craftsmanship and adaptability sees to the rest.

Apart from the industries I have mentioned, most sections of the North East economy are doing extremely well. Heavy electrical engineering and chemicals are examples. But here again, particularly in chemicals, new methods are effecting great increases in productivity and slowing up the provision of new job opportunities.

For Britain to meet the current challenge of world competition, it is necessary not only to establish reasonably full employment once again, but also to ensure that good brains are put into places where they will find stimulation, not stagnation. Too many well-educated young people in the North East today are taking work which is far below their

(*Continued on next page*)

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES ARE THE LOGICAL CHOICE FOR 'GROWTH' INDUSTRIES

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Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

capabilities. They provide a wonderful opportunity for a far-sighted employer. Knowing their spirit, one feels they will not wait around for ever, but by the time they are of an age to move off on their own, they will be too old to take up an apprenticeship.

So far as readily-available skills are concerned, they are so varied that a full analysis would be extremely cumbersome, but the following table gives an indication of the position in certain skilled engineering occupations on March 6, 1963:

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed, Northern Region
Tool maker	38
Press tool maker	8
Precision fitters	457
Maintenance fitters	334
Other fitters	417
Electrical fitters	93
Turners	118
Machine setter/operator	183
Machine operator	54
Total	1,702

An outstanding characteristic of North East workers is their comparative freedom from unofficial strikes. In the seven years from 1955 to 1961 inclusive, the annual regional average of days lost per worker through trade disputes was on four occasions less than a third of the national average and on another occasion less than half.

Communications

Earlier in this article, when I was discussing the fuller employment of national resources, I could almost hear the retorts of some readers in the South that, so far as their own businesses are concerned, a move to the North would place an intolerable burden on efficiency.

I am prepared to accept that this may be true in a few cases, but the number and variety of new industries now functioning in the North East with great success leads me to suppose that, by and large, the burden – even though it may be quite real – can be more than counterbalanced by advantages to be gained from the move.

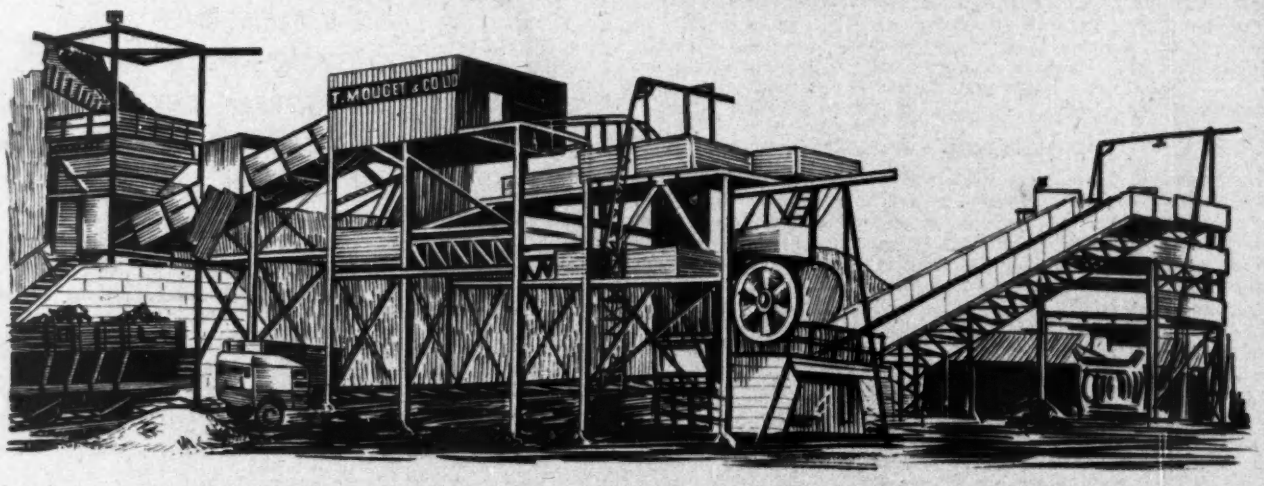
Most of the arguments I have heard against the North East as an efficient location for industry boil down to a question of distance, which these days can be an extremely variable function of the thing that *really* matters – time.

It has been a fundamental failure of past Governments that they did not concentrate on setting up a national network of communications to bring the industrial regions of Britain into closer contact. We have thus fallen far behind the Continent and the United States, where a few hundred miles are regarded as neither here nor there.

Today, however, though things may not yet be happening as fast as they should, they are going ahead at a speed which would astonish anyone who never has occasion to go north of Potter's Bar.

London and Newcastle Airports are 90 minutes apart, and five planes fly in each direction every weekday. Other air services link Newcastle with Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Bristol, Liverpool, Cardiff, Belfast, Dublin, Amsterdam and Dusseldorf. While the present condition of Newcastle's airport buildings leaves a great deal to be desired, the construction of a new terminal will start in the very near future, aided by a grant of £250,000 announced recently by the Government.

The main East Coast railway line provides a direct link between the North East and London, with an express passenger train running in each direction almost every hour throughout the day. The fastest of these take only three and a half hours between London and Darlington, and four hours between London and Newcastle. There are direct



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Industrial Aspects of the N.E. *(Continued)*

passenger services between the North East and other large towns of Britain, and express freight trains which leave the region each night give next-day delivery in other large centres and ports.

Nearly two-thirds of the main A1 highway between London and the North East has now been brought up to dual carriageway standard, and Mr. Marples has promised that the whole of the 280 miles between London and Newcastle will be dual carriageway by 1968. New works involved include the 35 mile Durham Motorway, now under construction. And in conjunction with the improved A1, other new road projects will open up faster links with other parts of the country. The Leeds-Manchester motorway will fill the long-felt need for a fast route to Merseyside; the London-Yorkshire motorway will help to feed traffic from the North East into the Midlands and South Wales.

The sum of all these developments, within a very few years, will be a situation in which North and South seem very much closer together. It is fundamental to the nation's future that this should be so. But in the setting up by southern firms of northern production units, there will still remain what exists today – a *challenge to management*.

The first thought of an industralist with an expansion problem is to establish the new capacity at this home factory location. Should this be impossible, he usually seeks another site near enough for close control of the new plant. But this is not necessarily the right policy.

Most of the successful new production units which have been established in the North East in recent years have prospered under managers who, while naturally following policy directives from headquarters, have been left free in the conduct of day-to-day affairs.

Some firms which are contemplating moving north, particularly from the London area, say they have difficulty in persuading men of the right calibre to forsake the amenities of the capital for life in the provinces. But of the many young executives – and their wives too – who first came among us reluctantly, most would now be extremely loath to leave.

Before passing on from the subject of communications, I must mention the development of our North East ports, which are so well situated for trade with Northern Europe. We have first-class steamship links with Scandinavia and Northern Germany; and the Tyne, Wear and Tees are just as well situated with regard to the main gateway into Europe – Rotterdam – as are south coast ports like Southampton.

The construction of Lackenby deep water docks by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners is the first major new port development in Britain since the war, and its importance has been recognized recently by the allocation of a £2m. Government loan for further dock construction.

It is most encouraging to find that these improving communications, by land, sea and air alike, are being given due weight by a number of firms moving into the North East. Wilkinson Sword took account of the port facilities, which they will use both for the import of stainless steel from Sweden and for the export of finished products.

As regards the road and rail communications, they make the North East a convenient centre for the manufacture of motor car components, now that the car assembly plants have spread to include Scotland and Merseyside as well as the more traditional locations of the Midlands. Hepworth and Grandage Ltd., at Sunderland, Ambrose Shardlow Ltd., at West Hartlepool, and Engineering Productions (Northern) Ltd., at Prudhoe, are examples of car component firms which have recently established themselves in the region.

Raw Materials and Fuel

It is common enough knowledge that coal and steel are available in any quantities in the North East, but less is probably known about the very wide range of other basic materials which are ready to hand.

Chemicals of many kinds are manufactured in the region, which is also an important centre of the plastics industry, producing many different items from laminates to synthetic fibres.

The presence of the chemical and steel industries has attracted the oil industry to streamline its arrangements for the supply of petroleum products. Modern storage installations have been built on Tyne, Wear and Tees, and the time is probably not far distant when the Tees will have its own oil refinery.

Power stations and coking plants are situated right on the coalfield, which means that electricity and gas supplies are not only available at

(Continued on next page)

SUCCESS IN THE NORTH EAST—No. 2

WHAT GOT THE WORMS TURNING?

Mr. DAVID BROWN, Chairman, The David Brown Corporation Ltd. writes:

"Our Gear Group of Companies began the progressive transfer of Radicon worm gear unit production to Sunderland in 1961.

"We have been particularly impressed by the progress which our Sunderland factory has made even in this short period. Much of this has been due to the keenness and conscientiousness of the employees recruited from the area.

"So well-satisfied are we with the results that we intend to enlarge the present building substantially.

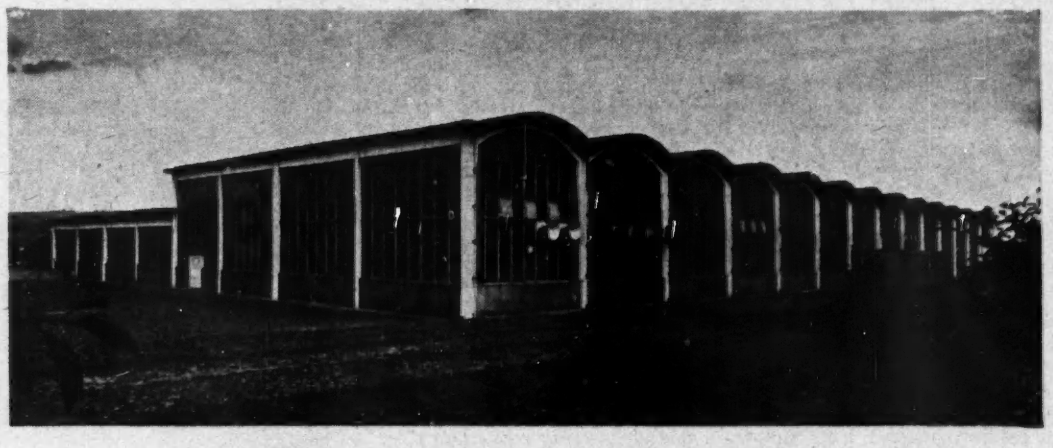
"I have no hesitation in recommending the North East to anyone contemplating expansion of business or industry. He will find opportunities and employees second to none."

Everything points to the North East

Write for information on sites and facilities to:
The North East Development Council,
20 Collingwood St., Newcastle upon Tyne 1

Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

Typical New Factory in the North East



Churchill Gear Machines Ltd., at Blaydon-on-Tyne. This is an example of development undertaken by a firm on its own site, rather than on an industrial estate.

tariffs which are among the lowest in the country, but are also much less vulnerable to interruptions. Not even the fierce weather of the past winter caused any significant interruption to industrial production – or domestic comfort.

A piece of information which may be of interest to some prospective developers is that two of Britain's leading cement manufacturers have recently announced their intention to develop quarries in Weardale, with factories nearby. And another important raw material will come one day from the vast man-made forests under development in Northumberland, some parts of which are now approaching maturity.

Education, Training and Research

The long industrial tradition of the North East is reflected in its universities and schools, which regard their links with industry as of the first importance and recognize the need to keep abreast of advancing technology and teaching methods. Very often they are ahead – the 'sandwich course,' for instance, which has played so important a part in the post-war industrial training scene, has been offered by Sunderland Technical College for something like half a century.

Innovation in technical education is still going on today. Earlier this year, there was formed the North East Training Council, a pioneer body which is helping smaller firms in the region to give their young people a training individually tailored to the needs of the company and the aptitude of the trainee. This Council is a direct development of the Mid-Tyne Training Council, an experimental body which has been functioning most successfully on these lines for several years.

It is said that many of the North East's difficulties today are due to lack of research, but this I dismiss as ill-informed. Even in the much maligned industries of shipbuilding and marine engineering, a great many new ideas have emerged from the region. And a look at some

(*Continued on page* 176)

Team Valley Industrial Estate

Team Valley, one of the North East's most well-known industrial estates. Gateshead and Newcastle can be seen in the background.

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*We are proud also to serve many other famous companies (large and small) on Tyne, Tees and Wear. We regret that it is impossible to mention all in the space available here.

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CHI/BNL/8

Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

of the growth industries like chemicals and electrical engineering soon produces evidence of still more exciting development.

The energetic technical man faced with the prospect of coming to the North East can be assured that he will be entering the stimulating company of kindred spirits.

Life in the North East

I pointed out earlier that a lot of people settle down very quickly indeed to life in North East England. I do not suggest that the region offers as much amenity and entertainment as London, but there is more than enough to meet the needs of anyone who has to spend at least part of his life working.

If I stayed in Newcastle this evening, I could see a play which does not open in London until next week; see a film which was first reviewed in last Sunday's newspapers; play chemin-de-fer at a night-club which also boasts an international cabaret; eat at any one of a number of places mentioned by Raymond Postgate in his newest good food guide.

On these long summer nights, there is the alternative of a round of golf on one of the region's many attractive courses; a motor run into the magnificent countryside or a sail along the beautiful, unspoilt coastline of Northumberland; a few hours' fishing in a peaceful stream.

In fact I shall do none of these things, but rather follow the example of most other men after a busy day and go home.

And home in the North East can be more than an attractive place. From town centre or industrial district to residential suburb or open countryside rarely takes more than a few minutes travelling time, and the businessman can be relaxing on his lawn at home within 20 minutes or so of leaving his office.

Any reader who at present spends more than two hours a day in travelling to and from work is invited to work out this difference in efficiency for himself.

The next article in this series is by Alderman J. Braddock, Chairman of the Merseyside Development Committee of the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association.

Modern Government-owned Factories for Rental in the North East

THE FOLLOWING Government-owned factories in North-East England, fully equipped with all essential services and conveniently sited for labour and transport requirements, are available for rental on industrial estates. The factories are all in development districts and suitable projects may qualify for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act, 1960.

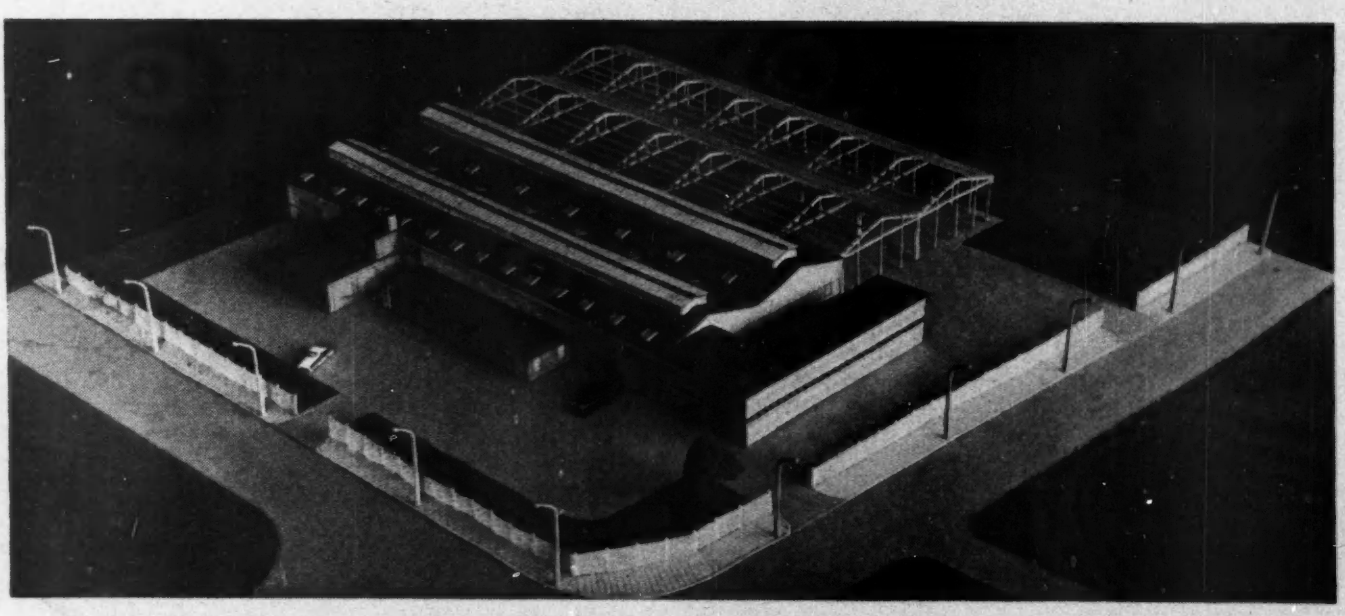
Industrial Estate	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Office Space (sq. ft.)	Clear Height
*Team Valley, Gateshead	67,783	2,100	12′ 0″ to 16′ 3″
*Bede, Jarrow (six miles east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	(1) 49,187 (2) 23,486	8,537 3,017	12′ 6″ to 15′ 0″ 11′ 3″ to 16′ 6″

* Available now.

Advance Factories under construction

Location	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Office Space (sq. ft.)	Clear Height	Estimated Completion Date
Crook, Co. Durham	16,425	1,425	14′ 6″ to 23′ 6″	August 1963.
Aycliffe, Co. Durham	50,340	4,410	17′ 0″ to 18′ 6″	November 1963
Hartlepools, Co. Durham	50,340	4,410	17′ 0″ to 18′ 6″	November 1963
Blyth, Northumberland	10,000	2,000	14′ 6″ to 17′ 0″	December 1963
Southwick, Sunderland	26,860	2,754	17′ 0″ to 18′ 6″	January 1964
Workington, Cumberland	10,000	2,000	14′ 6″ to 17′ 0″	December 1963

Building plans of five further 'advance factories' (10,000 to 50,000 sq. ft.) to be started shortly at Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Shildon, Stockton, West Auckland, all in Co. Durham, are also available for inspection. Rents are assessed at current market value and at present range from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per square foot. Inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, Team Valley, Gateshead-on-Tyne, 11, Co. Durham.



The Government is financing a programme of factories in advance of requirements in the North East. The model shows a 50,000 sq. ft. unit. Removal of the steel structure and the first storey of the office block would represent a 25,000 sq. ft. unit. A number of 10,000 sq. ft. factories which can be let in 5,000 sq. ft. sections are also being built.

Industrial Aspects of the N.E. (*Continued*)

The Experience of Some Manufacturers in the North East

The following are some comments from manufacturers who have experience of operating conditions in the North East.

Mr. W. Baer, director, Commercial Plastics Ltd., Wallsend – 'Commercial Plastics Ltd., can justly lay claim to being one of the most progressive British plastics manufacturers. Its growing strength is reflected by the fact that its labour force in the North East has expanded eight-fold since 1947. The Company, with its headquarters in Southern England, chose to expand in North East England in 1947 mainly because of the immediate availability of premises and labour. The original labour force was 150 and production was limited to PVC foam and sheet. Since then, output and employment have expanded steadily and today the factories at Wallsend and Tynemouth employ 1,250 people and production covers almost the entire field of plastics including such products as polythene, fablon, polystyrene, expanded vinyl, etc.

'There were some misgivings when the plant was first established as the workers recruited were mainly ex-miners and shipyard-workers, 80 per cent of whom had never worked in a modern factory before. However, the progress made by the men in adapting themselves to a new industry was all that could be desired. Furthermore, labour relations have proved excellent. Since 1948 the Northumberland factories have operated two 12 hour shifts day and night and in all these 15 years there has been only one temporary stoppage.

'Transport has not proved to be a problem especially since the principal markets for the company's products are London, Scotland and Manchester.

'North East England has the attraction of an easy labour market, excellent engineering facilities, a labour force trained in engineering, and the absence of frustrating delays in travelling daily from a home in beautiful countryside to the factory.'

Mr. David Brown, chairman of The David Brown Corporation Limited.– 'My own organization, which is more than a century old, has never regretted keeping its main production centres in Northern England. We employ nearly 8,000 workers at eleven factories in this part of the country and we know them to be loyal, keen and highly adaptable to new jobs. The following recent example proves my point.

'Our Gear Group of Companies began the progressive transfer of Radicon worm gear unit production to Sunderland in 1961. This move was undertaken for a number of carefully considered reasons, of which the main ones were: to provide much needed additional space for expansion at our Huddersfield factory; and to help to alleviate the unemployment problem in the Sunderland area.

'We have been particularly impressed by the progress which our Sunderland factory has made even in this short period. Much of this progress has been due to the keenness and conscientiousness of the employees recruited from the area. These men came to us with little or no experience in the specialist work involved yet, under the guidance of a nucleus of skilled workers, they have moulded themselves into a first-class production team.

'So well-satisfied are we with the results that we have made the further development of this factory a vital part of our latest plans for all-round expansion. So far as Sunderland factory is concerned we intend to enlarge the present building substantially. The whole of our worm gear production will be concentrated there, we plan to double the present output, and we visualize increasing our present Sunderland labour force of 210 employees by a further 800 workpeople.

'I have no hesitation in recommending the North East to anyone contemplating expansion of business or industry. He will find opportunities and employees second to none.'

Mr. R. J. Morrison, managing director, Morganite Resistors Ltd., a Company of the Morgan Crucible Group – 'Morganite Resistors Ltd., a company manufacturing electrical resistance products for almost every branch of electrical industry, transferred its operations to Jarrow in 1948 from factories in the London and Midlands areas.

'The labour force was 150 in 1948. Today it is about 1,200 strong, and will grow to 1,400 with the implementation of plans for the third major factory unit at Jarrow, which was opened only recently. This growth is a testimonial to what the North East has to offer to industry and to that which can be achieved in the sphere of complicated light electro-mechanical industry in this traditional heavy industrial area.

'Until recently, there has always been a shortage of men having the higher orders of skill, but this is a common problem throughout the country. It has proved possible to take men from our own factory, who had basic skills, and increase their performance to the level we required. Generally speaking, our labour force is of good quality, and both adaptable and co-operative.

'We have been satisfied with road and rail transport. The North East ports have proved excellent in dealing with our ever-increasing export demands, and it has been our general experience that the service is quicker than when we operated in the London and Birmingham areas.

'There is excellent co-operation from local authorities and organizations, and from educational, trade and professional associations.'

Mr. E. W. Senior, Esq., C.M.G., chairman, Ransome & Marles Bearing Co. Ltd., Newark-on-Trent – 'Ransome & Marles are well satisfied with their experience at Annfield Plain, Co. Durham, where their factory, opened in 1953, has been extended several times and now employs about 2,200 people.

'Annfield Plain has everything to offer – land, labour and good communications. From the start every help was given by Government Departments and Local Authorities, particularly with the housing of key workers.

'Apart from key workers, labour has been recruited locally and experience has shown that the workpeople, who include former coal miners, are very adaptable and can produce work of the highest degree of precision.

'Good labour relations have helped from the start and the unions in the area have given splendid co-operation.

'Executives and their families have disproved the widely held view that the North East cannot provide good living conditions. Of the

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

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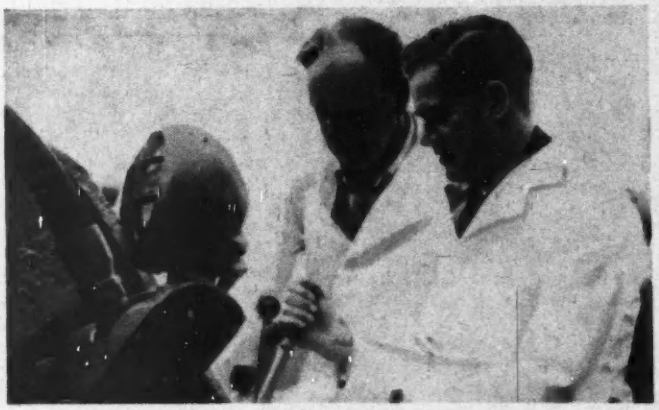
New Factory for Scotland



Lord Polwarth (*right*), chairman of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), receiving instruction in operating a bulldozer before the recent sod-cutting ceremony for the Wiggins Teape £20 million pulp and paper mills at Fort William, Inverness. The mills, for which the Government is lending £10 million, are the largest industrial development in the Highlands since the war and are expected to be completed in 1965. They will employ 750 people and many more in the Scottish forests supplying timber. The building contract worth £3 million has been awarded to Duncan Logan (Contractors) Ltd., a Highland firm.

£900,000 Pig Processing Plant for Northern Ireland

SWIFT AND COMPANY, of Chicago, which claims to be the world's biggest food procesing firm with annual sales of nearly £900,000,000 has reached agreement with the Northern Ireland Pigs Marketing Board to build and operate a £900,000 pig processing plant in Fermanagh, Ulster. The exact location in County Fermanagh, is not yet settled. Swift's will be the fifth bacon factory which the Northern Ireland Pigs Marketing Board has promoted

Pig production in Fermanagh greatly exceeds present processing capacity. The Swift bacon factory will have one of the most advanced techniques in the United Kingdom. Starting production in 1965, the factory's initial throughput will be 168,000 pigs a year. Initial employment will be 200. Production and employment can be readily doubled when the plant is in full operation.

Extension to Sunderland Factory

A. Monk & Company, Ltd. have been awarded a contract by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, for the erection and completion of an extension to David Brown Industries Ltd. factory at Sunderland. The work is scheduled for completion in March, 1964.

Industrial Aspects of the North East (*Continued*)

dozen Executives who moved from Newark ten years ago, none have returned there.'

Mr. T. E. Noton, works manager, A.E.I. Ltd. (Telecommunications Division), Hartlepools Industrial Estate – 'In 1946 A.E.I. sent a group of key workers to Hartlepools to open a factory unit of 20,000 sq. ft. That has since grown to 500,000 sq. ft., and it now employs more than 3,000 people in the manufacture of telephones and telephone exchange equipment for home and overseas markets.

'Local labour has proved readily adaptable to our needs, and we now operate successful apprentice training schemes. Over the past three years our labour force has been increased by as much as 40 per cent. I came from the London area and I must say I find the Hartlepools a pleasant area to live in with easy access to some splendid countryside.'

Visit of United Kingdom Commercial Officers from the United States

SIX COMMERCIAL OFFICERS from Washington, Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Cleveland, will tour the United Kingdom from October 21 to November 29, 1963, to talk to firms individually about selling in the American market.

The team will be led by Mr. Malcolm Gale, Commercial Counsellor, Washington. Four of the officers taking part are permanently stationed in the United States and have a long and wide experience of the American market. Any firm interested in seeing one of these officers should write to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 5364, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

As reported in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* a special supplement of the *Export Services Bulletin* on the United States market was issued on July 15. The supplement includes thirteen surveys of export opportunities open to British industry and gives further information on the organization of the tour. *Export Services Bulletin* is issued by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Annual subscription 10 gns.).

More Overseas Visitors to Britain During May

The numbers of visitors from the United States in May increased 203,500—an increase of 13 per cent on the same month last year, reports the British Travel and Holidays Association.

The May figure brought the total number of overseas visitors to Britain in the first five months of the year to 594,520, which was a rise of 6 per cent on the period.

Visitors from Europe in May numbered 96,450 – an increase of 20 per cent. European countries recording the largest percentage increases on the month were: Italy (62), France (45), Sweden (20), Holland (18) and Germany (16).

The total number of arrivals from Europe in the period January to May was 280,290, which was an increase of 9 per cent on last year.

The numbers of visitors from the United States in May increased by 7 per cent to 46,880, bringing total United States arrivals in the first five months of the year to 123,150 – a rise of 5 per cent.

Mr. Alan Green Visits Export Factory

On a recent fact-finding tour of West Country factories to investigate export potential, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, tries out the latest development in British earthmoving equipment at a Dowty Group factory in Cheltenham. The prototype tractor is one of the first vehicles to be equipped with the new Dowty Taurodyne transmission which dispenses entirely with the conventional gearbox. The vehicle moves forward or reverses at the touch of a single lever and the drive automatically adjusts itself to changes in loading. Helping out with the technicalities is Sir George Dowty, *left*, chairman of the Dowty Group.

President at IPEX Exhibition

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at the keyboard of a linotype machine on the stand of Linotype & Machinery Ltd., during his visit to the International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition, Olympia, London. (*Report of Exhibition, page 203*) *Fox Photo*

Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art

H.M. TREASURY announced on July 15 that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had reappointed Lord Cottesloe to be Chairman of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art for a further period of three years.

Note:

Lord Cottesloe has been Chairman of the Reviewing Committee since December, 1954, except for the period in 1959/60 when he was Chairman of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery. The other members of the Committee are Lord Harvey of Tasburgh, Sir Charles Clay and Professor Wilde.

London Chamber of Commerce Members Visit COI

THIRTY-THREE members of the London Chamber of Commerce and Canning House led by Mr. P. S. Henman, deputy chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce Council, saw a 14-minute film magazine entitled 'Telerama Britanico' during a recent visit to the Central Office of Information in London. The film, which is circulated fortnightly to 14 Latin-American countries, gives an up-to-date picture of current events in Britain. Supplementing this is 'This Week in Britain', a weekly news feature lasting four minutes which is produced in Spanish and Portuguese and of which 21 prints are sent to the Continent.

In addition, the visitors learned, the COI sends out a full programme of news for newspapers and magazines daily. All of this material, whether for cinemas, newspapers, radio or television stations, contains a high proportion of trade and industrial news and features.

President Meets a Cotton Deputation

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, received at their request, a small deputation representing the Cotton Board and the leading trade associations in the cotton industry on July 22, to discuss current matters on which the industry had expressed concern.

Strengthening the Balance of Payments

'Our exports have been doing well this year. The figure for June, released a few minutes ago, is £345 million and brings the second quarter total to over £1,000 million – 3 per cent above the encouraging figure for the first quarter and 5 per cent more than at the end of last year. This is very pleasing and has made a most important contribution to the present strength of the balance of payments. Imports too have been rising and we must expect further rises as we bring in the materials needed to support the growing economy. I mention this in case anybody should conclude that we have no further need for more and yet more exports. Indeed, intensive efforts will be needed if our recent export performance is to be maintained in the face of ever-increasing competition.,'
Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, speaking on July 17 at the opening ceremony of a new office block at Croydon for the Black Clawson Co. Overseas trade article appears on page 182

Mr. Denzil Freeth Opens New Premises

Mr. Denzil Freeth, Parliamentary Secretary, Office of the Minister of Science, performing the opening ceremony at A. Gallenkamp and Co. Ltd's new premises at Technico House, Christopher Street, London, E.C.2. During this ceremony it was announced that Gallenkamps (suppliers of laboratory apparatus and equipment), who have for many years exported over 20 per cent of their total sales, exceeded a total of £1million for the first time during their last financial year.

NABM Nominate their Next President

At its meeting on July 17 the Executive Council of the National Association of British Manufacturers nominated Mr. Leslie A. W. Jenkins as the next President of the Association to succeed Colonel E. R. Mayer, whose term of office ends in November.

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Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by August 9, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition or tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.28	Cadmium oxide	Cadmium oxide 98%	December 31 1963	1922
29.03	Naphthalene - 2:7 - disulphonic acid.	Naphthalene 2:7 disulphonic acid.	December 31, 1963	6207
29.04	2 - Ethyl - 4 - Methyl pentan-1-OL	2 - Ethyl - 4 - Methylpentanol	December 31 1963	T/628
29.10	5:5-Di(hydroxymethyl)-2-trichloromethyl - 1:3 - dioxan.	Trichloroethylidene pentaerythritol (penthrichloral).	December 31, 1963	6226
29.13	17:17 - Ethylenedioxyandrosta - 1:4 - dien - 3 - one.	Androsta - 1:4 - diene - 3:17 - dione 17 - ethylene ketal.	December 31, 1963	6229
29.14	4-Methylvaleric acid	4-Methylvaleric acid (isocaproic acid).	December 31, 1963	925
29.22	*p*-Nitroaniline	Para nitroaniline	December 31, 1963	6210
29.22	Pargyline hydrochloride	Pargyline hydro- chloride	December 31, 1963	6245
29.22	*m*-Phenylenediamine	Meta phenylene diamine flakes 100%.	December 31, 1963	6208
29.22	*p*-Phenylenediamine	Para phenylene diamine	December 31, 1963	6209
29.22	*m*-Tolidine di(hydrogen sulphate).	Meta tolidine sulphate	December 31, 1963	6205
29.23	8 - Amino - 1 - naphthol - 3:6-disulphonic acid.	8 Amino 1 naphthol 3:6 disulphonic (H acid).	December 31, 1963	6206
29.26	*N* - 2 - Ethylhexyl - 3 : 6 - *endo*methyl - enecyclobex-4 - ene 1 : 2 - dicarboxymide.	As in previous column	December 31 1963	7
29.35	2:3-Dicyano-1:4-dithia-anthraquinone.	Dithianon (2, 3-dicyan-1:4 - dithioanthraquinone.)	December 31, 1963	6136
29.44	Methacycline hydrochloride.	6-Methylene 5 hydroxy tetracycline.	December 31, 1963	6212
37.01	Diazo film in sheets, being film which is capable, when developed by heating at between 105° and 135°C., of producing a positive image consisting of light-scattering cavities in an otherwise transparent coating.	Diazo film in sheets	December 31, 1963	7122
37.02	Diazo film in rolls, being film which is capable, when developed by heating at between 105° and 135°C., of producing a positive image consisting of light-scattering cavities in an otherwise transparent coating.	Diazo film in rolls	December 31, 1963	7122
37.03	Diazo paper, unexposed, being paper which is capable, when developed by heating at between 105° and 135°C., of producing a positive image consisting of light-scattering cavities in an otherwise transparent coating.	Diazo paper	December 31, 1963	7122

Application for Increased Import Duties on Unwrought Zinc and Alloys of Zinc

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on July 22 that they are considering an application for an increase in the import duties on unwrought zinc and alloys of zinc.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than August 15, 1963.

Handling Plan Boosts Exports

A drive by Rosebud Dolls Limited, of Raunds, Northants, to speed up handling of export orders has produced results even better than expected for the first half of 1963. Export dispatches from January to June have increased by 25 per cent over the same period last year – and many early repeat orders have stemmed from the better deliveries achieved.

Mr. T. Eric Smith, Chairman and Managing Director of Rosebud, commented: 'We re-planned our export warehousing and dispatching simply to provide a more efficient service for our overseas customers. Now we find that the reorganisation is paying tangible dividends – and the full benefit is yet to be felt.'

Rosebud export dolls and toys to 72 countries from Austria to Zanzibar, including highly competitive markets like Germany and Hong Kong. Sometimes foreign buyers will take as much as 40 per cent of the total production of a particular type of toy. Mr. Smith said: 'The streamlining we have carried out has proved its value in the first six months. But our export trade expands every year, and the importance of this 1963 re-planning will be seen more and more in the future.'

Exhibiting in Europe

This truck was specially built on a Ford chassis by S. Burrows (Motor Body Builders), Manchester, for Renolds Chains Ltd., Wythenshawe, Manchester, to enable the firm to participate in this year's International Fairs at Budapest, Poznan and Frankfurt-on-Main. The trip which lasted from May 8 to June 30, was the 'first leg' of an overall plan which includes visits to the British Industrial Fair, Zurich, and the Brno Fair during September.

Complimentary reprints of recent supplements in **FAR EAST TRADE** *forwarded on request:*

1. The UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE on the application of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY for the benefit of the less developed areas
2. THE BRITISH INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY: The part it plays in economic development
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The Economy—Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,030	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	9,095	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	110	100	128	130	132	136	122	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	120	112	101	126	115	124	139	127	+ 96	+ 42	— 4	+40
1961															
3rd Quarter	112	114	122	116	110	100	132	134	136	139	126	+ 36	+ 46	—13	— 8
4th Quarter	111	114	123	116	110	100	127	130	129	139	118	+ 37	+ 45	— 5	— 7
1962															
1st Quarter	109	114	124	117	110	100	126	124	121	135	127	— 4	— 4	—10	+13
2nd Quarter	112	115	125	121	112	100	127	119	127	141	127	+ 48	+ 35	— 6	— 8
3rd Quarter	111	116	126	121	112	101	127	109	126	146	126	+ 50	+ 18	+13	+10
4th Quarter	110	115	128	122	113	101	124	108	121	134	129	+ 2	— 7	— 1	+25
1963															
1st Quarter		112		121	112	101		99	120			— 19	+ 56	—15	— 3
1962															
November	..	116	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	113	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	109	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	113	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	116	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	117	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May		118*				103									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963																
1st Quarter	117*	100*	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 59*
2nd Quarter			122·1	+1·6	104·2*	121·7*	140·8	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	
1962																
November	116	101	119·6	+2·3	102·6	121·1	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	115	100	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January	115*	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6	121·1	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	118*	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·4	121·5	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March	117*	100*	121·8	+3·1	103·7	121·6	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April	119*	101*	122·2	+2·1	104·0*	121·7*	140·5	553	— 75	—20	138	+16	+14	124	121	..
May	121*	105*	122·1	+1·7	104·2*	121·7*	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June			122·1	+1·0	104·5*	121·8*	141·0	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom Trade in the Second Quarter

EXPORTS HAVE risen strongly this year from the plateau they had seemed to be on in the second half of 1962. By the second quarter they had advanced 5 per cent above this level and were 3 per cent up on the first quarter. The total for the first half year was 4 per cent higher than in the second half of last year and 6 per cent higher than in the first half of last year. The main increases have been in shipments to the EEC, with 6 per cent rises in both the first and second quarters, and to the sterling area, with a 5 per cent rise in the first quarter and maintained at this high level in the second, but exports to North America were also picking up in the second quarter (after declining in the first) and exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which had been flat for a year, rose sharply in the second quarter. The increase was spread amongst a wide range of products.

Imports have also been rising this year. In the second quarter they were £395 million a month, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 6 per cent (about £20 million a month) over the first quarter and the fourth quarter last year. Half the increase was in food, much of it being attributable to the higher price of sugar although there were also increases in imports of cereals and feeding stuffs and in fruit and vegetables. There was an increase of about £4 million a month in industrial materials, which seem to have stopped falling and may now be rising, and another £2 million a month came from the continued rise in finished manufactures, while a sharp recovery in tobacco arrivals, which previously had been unusually low, contributed about £3 million a month. Imports of fuels, though remaining very high in the second quarter, did not change much.

The visible trade deficit (the difference between the value of imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.) which had averaged £45 million a month in 1962, narrowed sharply in the first quarter, to the low figure of £36 million, but widened in the second quarter to £47 million a month. Part of the increase in the second quarter however, will not be reflected in the balance of payments since it arises from the increase in the value of sugar imports, which are valued in the trade accounts at the world market price but are ultimately paid for, to a substantial extent, at the currently lower Commonwealth Agreement price. The trade gap in the second quarter may have been widened by about £5 million a month on this account.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values — £ million per month

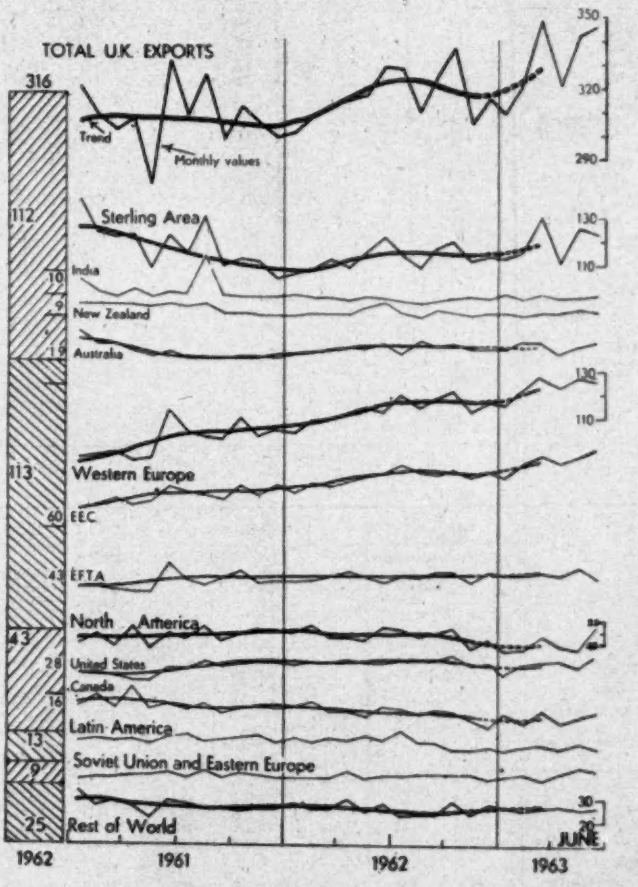
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·8	366·3	13·2
1962	316·0	374·3	13·1
1962 2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
4th Quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st Quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd Quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
1963 January	320·0	398·7	11·4
February	314·1	353·5	13·0
March	363·5	391·9	15·4
April	331·7	387·0	13·2
May	364·7	425·5	13·5
June	335·5	383·0	13·1

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 2nd Quarter	320	373	14
3rd Quarter	320	385	12
4th Quarter	317	374	14
1963 1st Quarter	327	375	12
2nd Quarter	335	395	13
1963 January	309	361	11
February	321	380	14
March	349	383	12
April	320	388	13
May	341	395	13
June	345	400	14
January-June	331	385	13

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961	1962				1963				
	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Apr.	May	June
Sterling Area	108	107	114	112	114	119	119	111	125	123
Australia	15	17	19	20	20	21	20	17	20	22
New Zealand	7	8	11	9	8	9	10	9	11	10
India	10	10	10	8	11	11	11	10	11	12
Western Europe	104	107	113	117	116	121	126	123	127	127
Economic Cmnty	55	56	60	62	62	65	69	67	69	72
Free Trade Assoc. (inc. Finland)	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	44	47	44
North America	44	44	43	44	41	39	41	39	38	46
U.S.A. and Dependencies	27	27	28	28	28	25	28	28	25	30
Canada	17	18	15	16	14	14	14	12	14	15
Latin America	14	14	15	15	10	11	12	11	13	11
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	8	9	10	9	9	12	11	13	12
Rest of World	25	26	26	23	26	26	26	27	23	26
Total	304	307	320	320	317	327	335	320	341	345

UK Trade (*Continued*)

The seasonally adjusted figures quoted in this article have been recalculated, making use of the more recent data. Some of the figures differ from those previously published but the size of the alterations is small.

Area Pattern of Exports

Western Europe

Exports to the Common Market expanded vigourously in the first half year, with increases of 6 per cent in both the first and second quarters. Shipments to all the countries increased substantially over the half year, with the increase to France somewhat larger than the rest.

There was a smaller increase in exports to EFTA countries in the first half year. There was an increase in exports to Sweden and some recovery in the second quarter in exports to Finland and Portugal but shipments were still less than a year earlier in both cases. There was little change in exports to Norway in the second quarter despite the inclusion of large deliveries of ships in the figures for the first quarter. Exports to Denmark fell in the second quarter and were less than a year earlier.

Exports to the remainder of Western Europe have been unchanged since the second half of last year after having risen in the first six months. Of the countries in this group, exports to Yugoslavia have been relatively low recently.

Sterling Area

Following a marked rise in the first quarter there was little further change in exports to the sterling area in the second quarter. The main increase this year has been to South Africa with the first quarter's figure particularly high owing to the inclusion of a warship valued at over £4 million. There was also a sharp increase in exports to New Zealand, in the second quarter, after having changed little for some nine months, and also in exports to the Irish Republic. On the other hand, exports to Australia and India, which had increased in the first quarter, fell back again in the second. There was some improvement in exports to Ceylon in the second quarter after a sharp fall in the first.

United Kingdom Exports: Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Sterling Area:			
Australia	59·5 (+37)	63·8 (+23)	59·0 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*60*	*62*	*59*
New Zealand	26·5 (— 4)	25·4 (+10)	30·5 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*26*	*26*	*31*
India	27·2 (—28)	34·4 (+11)	34·1 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*28*	*34*	*32*
Pakistan	10·9 (+ 2)	10·5 (— 6)	9·0 (—12)
Ceylon	6·1 (— 9)	4·2 (—35)	5·5 (—10)
Hong Kong	12·1 (+ 5)	12·5 (+18)	13·1 (+12)
Malaya and Singapore	20·0 (+ 5)	20·0 (— 2)	20·7 (+ 8)
Ghana	9·3 (—21)	8·8 (— 1)	9·0 (+ 0)
Nigeria	15·9 (— 8)	16·8 (+ 5)	15·4 (— 1)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10·0 (—11)	10·7 (— 2)	10·0 (— 4)
Kenya	7·0 (+ 1)	7·5 (+ 3)	7·8 (— 7)
Jamaica	5·7 (+ 1)	4·8 (+ 1)	4·5 (—31)
Trinidad and Tobago	6·1 (— 2)	5·8 (—11)	6·3 (+ 9)
Irish Republic	34·3 (+ 4)	33·9 (+ 1)	38·5 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*33*	*38*
South Africa	37·2 (+14)	54·5 (+52)	45·2 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*49*	*45*
Middle East	17·2 (+ 4)	20·3 (+19)	20·0 (+19)
Other	31·1 (—12)	30·4 (— 5)	31·0 (— 9)
Total Sterling Area	336·2 (+ 1)	364·3 (+11)	359·6 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	339	*357*	*358*

North America

There was a marked recovery in the second quarter in exports to North America which had fallen sharply in the first quarter partly as a result of a dock strike in the United States. The recovery was in exports to the United States which were back to the same rate as in the fourth quarter of last year, though the prolonged fall in exports to Canada may now be coming to an end.

United Kingdom Exports: Non-Sterling Area

£million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	127·7 (— 1)	109·4 (—12)	132·3 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*128*	*118*	*122*
United States & Deps.	83·5 (+ 7)	73·0 (— 6)	85·8 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*84*	*75*	*83*
Canada	44·2 (—13)	36·4 (—22)	46·5 (—13)
Seasonally adjusted	*44*	*42*	*41*
Latin America	36·7 (—13)	36·4 (—19)	34·2 (—20)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*34*	*35*
Argentina	7·8 (—43)	6·8 (—56)	4·8 (—70)
Venezuela	4·2 (—10)	5·0 (— 6)	4·5 (+ 5)
Other	24·8 (+ 3)	24·6 (+ 2)	24·9 (+11)
Western Europe	339·6 (+13)	377·2 (+14)	390·7 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*349*	*363*	*377*
Economic Community	181·1 (+17)	205·2 (+18)	212·8 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*186*	*196*	*207*
France	33·8 (+23)	43·7 (+30)	47·2 (+28)
Seasonally adjusted	*36*	*41*	*44*
Western Germany	50·7 (+16)	56·4 (+14)	53·6 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*51*	*54*	*55*
Italy	34·3 (+20)	39·2 (+21)	41·7 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*38*	*40*
Netherlands	38·9 (+10)	41·5 (+15)	44·2 (+20)
Seasonally adjusted	*40*	*40*	*43*
Belgium and Luxembourg	23·3 (+17)	24·4 (+12)	26·1 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*24*	*24*	*26*
Free Trade Association including Finland	126·8 (+ 5)	136·7 (+ 6)	140·7 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*131*	*133*	*135*
Sweden	37·9 (+ 6)	39·8 (+ 4)	45·3 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*39*	*43*
Norway	21·2 (+ 4)	22·4 (+11)	22·2 (+ 1)
Denmark & Greenland	25·3 (+ 5)	28·9 (+10)	26·2 (— 2)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	16·0 (+14)	17·6 (+16)	17·6 (+ 5)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	7·1 (— 8)	7·9 (—10)	8·1 (— 5)
Austria	6·2 (+11)	7·3 (+20)	7·0 (+14)
Finland	13·0 (+ 0)	12·8 (— 9)	14·3 (— 3)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	15·7 (+51)	17·1 (+25)	17·5 (+20)
Other	16·1 (+14)	18·2 (+28)	19·7 (+19)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	28·6 (+ 6)	30·7 (+14)	34·8 (+30)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*28*	*36*
Soviet Union	11·2 (+13)	14·9 (+57)	15·1 (+50)
Other	17·4 (+ 3)	15·7 (— 9)	19·7 (+18)
Other Non-Sterling	70·2 (— 4)	79·9 (+ 0)	79·2 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*73*	*77*	*77*
Middle East	35·9 (+ 2)	40·3 (+ 5)	41·0 (+ 3)
Japan	9·5 (— 9)	10·9 (+ 4)	11·6 (—16)
Seasonally adjusted	*10*	*11*	*10*
Other	24·7 (—10)	28·7 (— 6)	26·7 (+ 0)
Total Non-Sterling	602·8 (+ 5)	633·6 (+ 5)	671·1 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*617*	*621*	*648*

Latin America

Exports to Latin America, declining in the second half of 1962, largely because of a heavy fall to Argentina, increased in the first half of this year. In the first quarter there was a sharp increase of 10 per cent and the higher rate was well maintained in the second quarter. There has been no recovery to Argentina, with exports less by two-thirds than in the first half of 1962, but exports to Brazil have risen.

(*Continued on page* 185)

UK Trade (*Continued*)

Imports and United Kingdom Exports

Quarters or Quarterly Averages

£million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom Exports			
	1st Half 1962	2nd Half 1962	1st Qtr. 1963	2nd Qtr. 1963	1st Half 1962	2nd Half 1962	1st Qtr. 1963	2nd Qtr. 1963
0. Food and Live Animals Total	382·1	340·7	371·2	387·3	27·1	28·5	30·5	31·1
00 Live animals	11·0	12·2	11·5	12·1	3·4	5·1	3·2	4·9
01 Meat and meat preparations	78·1	78·3	81·9	74·5	1·2	1·1	1·4	2·0
02 Dairy products and eggs	42·1	41·3	48·8	40·1	1·6	2·1	2·8	2·0
03 Fish and fish preparations	16·1	14·1	18·7	8·2	1·7	1·9	2·0	1·8
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	66·5	55·3	48·6	57·4	6·7	4·7	7·8	6·1
05 Fruit and vegetables	87·4	59·9	67·7	88·5	2·0	2·6	2·4	1·8
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16·0	16·0	27·0	45·0	5·1	4·9	5·1	6·6
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	42·9	41·9	46·2	41·1	2·6	3·2	2·6	3·0
08 Feeding stuff for animals	17·2	16·8	16·8	14·6	0·7	1·0	1·0	0·7
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	4·8	4·8	4·1	5·7	2·2	2·0	2·3	2·2
1. Beverages and Tobacco Total	22·8	40·3	19·3	30·5	24·9	29·7	22·4	28·3
11 Beverages	9·7	13·0	8·9	12·4	20·8	25·3	17·8	23·6
12 Tobacco	13·1	27·3	10·4	18·2	4·1	4·4	4·5	4·7
2. Crude Materials, Inedible Total	219·7	222·4	219·8	220·1	37·8	32·2	38·3	40·0
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	12·2	11·0	16·3	10·8	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·3
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	13·8	12·9	12·6	12·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17·2	13·6	16·6	12·2	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·1
24 Wood, lumber and cork	30·3	48·1	23·3	36·1	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·2
25 Pulp and waste paper	25·5	27·0	26·3	23·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	66·2	53·7	71·4	64·6	22·4	20·3	25·9	27·1
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	9·6	9·9	9·1	10·2	3·7	3·9	3·6	4·4
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	35·0	34·4	31·7	35·9	6·3	3·6	3·5	3·7
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	9·9	11·7	12·4	9·2	1·1	0·9	1·2	0·7
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. Total	129·6	137·5	147·3	148·2	33·9	39·1	41·3	43·6
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	129·3	137·3	146·8	148·0	27·1	30·4	32·2	31·3
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·2	6·8	8·8	9·2	12·3
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats Total	10·5	10·3	10·9	10·3	1·6	1·7	2·0	2·4
5. Chemicals Total	43·2	43·6	48·0	49·8	86·0	85·7	87·4	93·8
51 Chemical elements and compounds	16·3	16·7	17·2	18·6	20·1	21·4	21·8	23·1
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·8	11·8	11·0	11·4	12·0
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1·4	1·3	1·6	1·1	14·3	13·7	13·0	13·6
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	2·3	2·0	3·4	3·2	8·1	8·4	8·0	8·8
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	4·6	4·5	6·0	4·4	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·3
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	7·7	8·3	9·2	10·3	13·2	13·7	15·1	16·6
All other chemical materials and products	8·6	8·6	8·2	9·4	17·2	16·4	16·9	18·5
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material Total	162·2	172·1	167·3	174·9	229·0	220·7	223·6	231·2
Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6·1	6·4	6·2	6·4	6·0	5·9	6·6	7·3
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·9	11·8	11·8	13·0	12·7
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	12·4	12·9	11·9	13·7	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·5
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	25·6	26·9	24·7	28·5	10·6	10·6	11·5	11·9
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	33·8	33·8	35·9	35·0	62·6	59·9	61·8	63·3
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5·2	5·3	5·0	5·8	17·2	16·2	16·3	17·0
67 Iron and steel	11·1	15·8	16·7	18·2	51·2	48·8	50·3	52·7
68 Non-ferrous metals	58·9	61·8	58·2	57·3	33·6	32·3	29·9	31·3
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7·6	7·6	7·0	8·2	34·7	34·1	33·0	33·6
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment Total	98·1	99·2	98·5	105·9	430·0	400·3	463·6	463·8
71 Machinery other than electric	63·6	58·8	61·9	65·2	208·1	192·0	220·3	222·7
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	18·9	21·2	20·5	22·5	71·4	71·9	83·4	82·7
73 Transport equipment	15·7	19·2	16·0	18·3	150·5	136·3	159·9	158·5
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles Total	52·3	51·1	56·9	60·3	60·2	66·6	59·8	67·5
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·0	1·4	1·1	1·2	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·4
82 Furniture	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·5	2·7	2·8	2·8	2·7
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·7
84 Clothing	13·1	13·8	14·7	15·2	7·4	9·9	8·6	7·8
85 Footwear	5·3	3·5	5·3	4·7	2·9	3·4	2·7	2·8
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	11·3	11·1	12·0	14·0	15·5	16·0	17·3	19·5
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	19·5	19·2	21·7	22·8	28·7	31·6	25·8	31·7
5-8. Manufactured Goods Total	355·8	366·0	370·7	391·0	805·2	773·4	834·4	856·3
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind Total	4·4	4·0	4·7	5·2	26·4	34·3	29·0	29·1
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,124·9	1,121·3	1,144·0	1,192·5	956·9	939·0	997·9	1,030·7

UK Trade (*Continued*)

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe had changed little in the twelve months up to the first quarter but there was an increase of more than a quarter between the first and second quarters of this year. The greater part of the increase was in exports to Roumania which were at three times the rate of a year ago. The increase in the first quarter in exports to the Soviet Union was maintained.

Rest of the World

Apart from a dip in the third quarter of last year total exports to the countries in this group have been steady for the past eighteen months. Exports to Japan were little changed in the second quarter.

Commodity Pattern of Exports

Engineering Products

The total value of exports of engineering goods in the second quarter was rather less than in the first quarter when it had jumped 7 per cent after a period of flatness in the second half of 1962. Exports of machinery showed a further small rise from the high rate of the first quarter and there was a further increase in exports of road motor vehicles but there was a substantial reduction in export deliveries of ships. These latter move very erratically.

There was a further small increase in exports of machinery other than electric after the 4 per cent rise in the first quarter. This followed a year in which there had been only slow growth. Exports of machine tools, which have been expanding quickly and continuously for some years, increased further in the second quarter when they were 21 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1962. There were also substantial increases in exports of tractors, office

Engineering Products

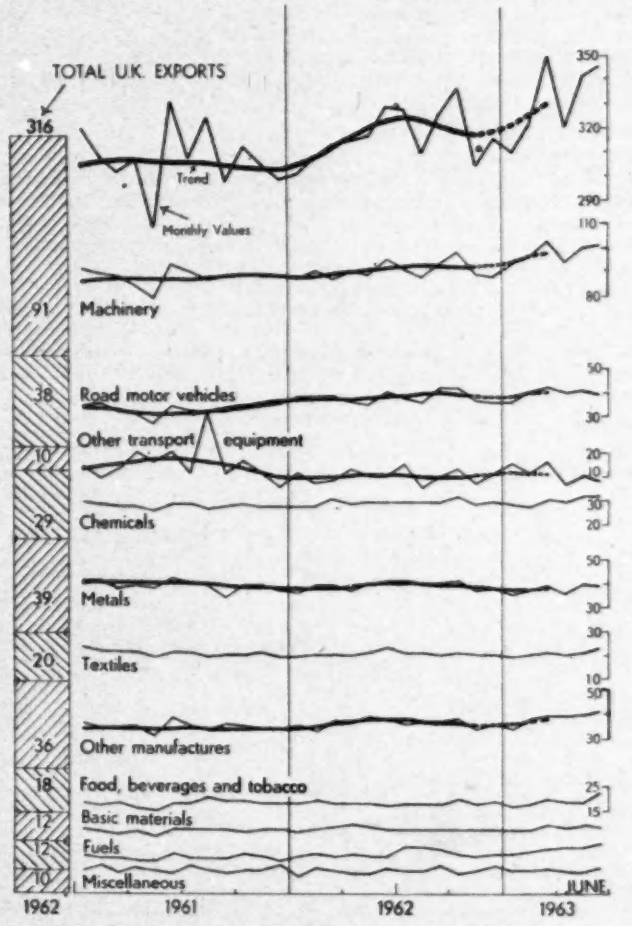
£million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Machinery and transport equipment	400·3 (+2)	463·6 (+12)	463·8 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*419*	*450*	*438*
Machinery other than electric	192·0 (+ 1)	220·3 (+ 7)	222·7 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*201*	*211*	*213*
Boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines	7·1 (—17)	6·7 (—25)	6·5 (—32)
Aircraft engines, new	5·0 (—31)	4·3 (—26)	4·8 (—18)
Other internal combustion engines	17·7 (— 7)	20·1 (+ 5)	21·6 (+10)
Tractors and parts	29·7 (+ 7)	38·5 (+10)	34·6 (+ 8)
Office machinery	8·8 (+24)	9·7 (+35)	9·6 (+11)
Machine tools(2)	9·4 (+17)	10·2 (+17)	11·0 (+21)
Textile machinery	15·3 (+ 2)	16·9 (+ 8)	15·0 (— 8)
Construction and mining machinery(2)	11·7 (+16)	13·6 (+15)	16·2 (+32)
Mechanical handling equipment(2)	6·8 (+16)	8·5 (+33)	7·2 (+ 4)
Electric machinery apparatus and appliances	71·9 (+10)	83·4 (+24)	82·7 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*74*	*80*	*81*
Generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers(2)	11·1 (+14)	12·9 (+35)	12·3 (+ 4)
Switchgears, starting and controlling gear, etc.	5·2 (— 1)	6·8 (+28)	5·7 (— 4)
Electric wires and cables	6·6 (+18)	9·5 (+90)	8·4 (+26)
Telecommunications apparatus	17·6 (+ 7)	19·1 (+ 8)	20·7 (+ 2)
Domestic electrical equipment(2)	7·8 (+ 3)	8·8 (+10)	9·2 (+11)
Road motor vehicles (1)	107·4 (+15)	123·4 (+ 4)	128·5 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*114*	*117*	*120*
Cars and chassis (2)	50·8 (+35)	58·6 (+ 4)	61·0 (+ 6)
Commercial vehicles and chassis(2)	26·3 (— 4)	30·0 (+ 1)	31·5 (+ 6)
Aircraft and parts	9·3 (—23)	12·7 (+64)	11·1 (—24)
Ships and boats	8·3 (—64)	12·9 (+126)	6·9 (—50)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	16·0 (+12)	17·3 (+19)	19·5 (+19)
Engineering products	416·3 (+ 2)	481·0 (+12)	483·4 (+ 5)

(1) Including tractor parts.
(2) Figures for 1963 not entirely comparable with those for previous years. Comparable figures have been used for the calculation of percentage changes.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961	1962				1963				
	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Apr.	May	June
Food, beverages and tobacco	18	18	18	18	19	18	21	19	19	23
Basic materials	12	12	13	12	12	13	14	13	14	13
Fuels	11	11	11	15	12	13	15	15	15	17
Manufactures	253	256	267	266	264	272	276	264	282	282
Machinery and transport equipment	134	135	140	139	140	150	146	140	151	148
Machinery	89	88	92	91	92	97	98	94	100	101
Road motor vehicles	34	38	37	38	37	39	40	40	41	39
Other transport equipment	11	9	11	10	10	14	8	6	10	8
Chemicals	27	28	29	29	29	29	31	29	31	31
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	38	38	39	40	39	37	38	36	40	39
Textiles	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	20	21	23
Other mnfrs.	35	35	38	37	36	37	40	39	39	41
Miscellaneous	11	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	12
Total	304	307	320	320	317	327	335	320	341	345

UK Trade (*Continued*)

machinery and construction machinery. Exports of mechanical handling equipment fell back after the exceptionally high exports of the first quarter and there was a modest reduction in exports of textile machinery. Exports of electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, in the second quarter maintained the high level of the first when there had been large deliveries of heavy electric machinery and submarine cable. Exports of road vehicles have been growing this year after the setback in the closing months of last year. In the first two quarters there were increases of 4 per cent and 3 per cent. Exports of both ships and aircraft, which tend to fluctuate widely and for which it is difficult to remove seasonal variations, were considerably less in the second quarter than in the first, when they were above average.

Textiles

Exports of textiles have oscillated within narrow limits during the past two years. In the second quarter they showed a marked gain on the low first quarter figure and were back to the rate of the second quarter of last year. Exports of cotton cloth have continued to decline but there have been substantial increases in exports of man-made fibre, yarns and fabrics. In the second quarter these were 20 per cent more than a year earlier. Exports of wool yarns and fabrics in the second quarter were 4 per cent more than a year earlier the increase wholly in yarn. Exports of wool tops, (classified in the Trade Accounts in Section 2 – crude materials, inedible, except fuels) were 37 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1962.

Metals

Exports of metals and metal manufactures were rising in the first three quarters of last year. They declined quite sharply in the following six months but there was some recovery in the second quarter of this year when they were 4 per cent more than in the first quarter and a little less than in the fourth quarter of 1962. The big reduction has been in exports of copper. Exports of iron and steel in the first six months of this year have been the same as a year earlier.

Chemicals

The growth in exports of chemicals was resumed in the second quarter after a small reduction in the first, with the value 6 per cent higher. The most vigorous expansion has been in exports of plastics materials; exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products have been declining in recent months.

Other Manufactures

Among other manufactures, exports of paper, rubber manufactures and printed matter have continued to rise. Exports of clothing and footwear have also been expanding with sizeable increases in exports of a wide range of garments, particularly to Western European countries, partly offset by reductions in exports of footwear.

Other Goods

Exports of oil were high in the autumn of last year. They fell back in the fourth quarter but have since been rising again. In the first quarter they rose 10 per cent and there was a still larger increase, 21 per cent, in the second quarter. A large part of the increase was in exports to the Netherlands and much of the remainder to other countries in Western Europe. Exports of solid fuels, although much smaller than of petroleum products, have also been rising. After modest increases towards the end of last year the movement has gathered pace and in the first quarter exports of coal, coke and briquettes were 29 per cent more than a year earlier and in the second quarter over 80 per cent more. Exports of food were more than 10 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first quarter, the third consecutive quarterly increase, while exports of whisky recovered from a fall in the first quarter. In the first half year exports to the United States have been lower, partly offset by increase to Western Europe, particularly France.

Other Manufactures

£million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Chemicals	85·7 (+ 7)	87·4 (+ 3)	93·8 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*87*	*86*	*92*
Chemical elements and compounds	21·4 (+15)	21·8 (+10)	23·1 (+14)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	11·0 (— 6)	11·4 (— 3)	12·0 (+ 2)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13·7 (+ 0)	13·0 (— 4)	13·6 (—10)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	8·4 (+ 4)	8·0 (+ 4)	8·8 (+ 3)
Plastic materials	13·7 (+17)	15·1 (+19)	16·6 (+21)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	220·7 (+ 2)	223·6 (— 0)	231·2 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*224*	*218*	*229*
Rubber manufactures	11·8 (+ 3)	13·0 (+10)	12·7 (+ 7)
Paper	10·6 (+ 8)	11·5 (+13)	11·9 (+ 7)
Textile manufactures	59·9 (+ 1)	61·8 (— 1)	63·3 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*61*	*59*	*64*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	19·9 (— 1)	20·4 (— 1)	20·8 (+ 4)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	10·9 (—15)	11·7 (— 7)	10·9 (— 9)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	9·7 (+22)	11·5 (+22)	12·2 (+20)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	19·4 (+ 5)	18·1 (— 8)	19·4 (— 7)
Wool tops	8·2 (—13)	11·1 (+32)	12·3 (+37)
Pottery and glass	8·7 (+ 7)	8·4 (+ 0)	9·0 (— 4)
Metals	115·2 (+ 3)	113·1 (— 3)	117·6 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*119*	*111*	*115*
Iron and steel	48·8 (+ 0)	50·3 (+ 1)	52·7 (— 0)
Non-ferrous metals	32·3 (+ 4)	29·9 (— 9)	31·3 (— 9)
Miscellaneous metal Manufactures	34·1 (+ 6)	33·0 (— 3)	33·6 (— 5)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	66·6 (+ 9)	59·8 (+ 5)	67·5 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*65*	*62*	*69*
Clothing and footwear	13·3 + 7)	11·3 (+ 4)	10·5 (+ 9)
Printed matter	10·0 (+ 9)	8·8 (+10)	10·1 (+12)

Other Exports

£million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Food and live animals	28·5 (— 3)	30·5 (+ 4)	31·1 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*27*	*30*	*34*
Cereals and cereal preparations	4·7 (— 3)	7·8 (— 5)	6·1 (+16)
Sugar and sugar preparations	4·9 (—14)	5·1 (— 8)	6·6 (+42)
Beverages and tobacco	29·7 (+ 5)	22·4 (— 3)	28·3 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*25*	*28*
Whisky	22·3 (+ 6)	15·4 (— 7)	20·4 (+ 4)
Crude materials (including wool tops) and animal and vegetable oils and fats	33·9 (+ 1)	40·3 (+ 7)	42·3 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*36*	*38*	*41*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	39·1 (+27)	41·3 (+16)	43·6 (+36)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*38*	*46*
Coal, coke and briquettes	8·8 (+15)	9·1 (+29)	12·0 (+82)
Petroleum products	25·3 (+18)	27·3 (+ 4)	25·3 (+10)

Commodity Pattern of Imports

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

The value of food imports rose strongly in the first half of this year, mainly in the second quarter when it was 9 per cent more than in the first quarter. The rise can be wholly accounted for by the increase in the world price of sugar, although there were increases in other categories. As already explained, since most sugar imports are in effect paid for at the fixed Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price, which at present is much lower than the world price, the

UK Trade (*Continued*)

effect on the balance of payments is much smaller than the recorded value figures suggest.

Imports of meat fell a little during the first half year. Imports of dairy produce and eggs have been falling since the end of last year, though the price of butter imports in the first half of this year has been 15 per cent higher than a year ago. Imports of cereals and animal feeding stuffs which were very high at this time last year, fell in the second half of last year and have remained at a low level this year. There has been a sharp rise in imports of coffee from Kenya, Uganda and Brazil, but imports of cocoa from Ghana have been only half as much as in the first half of last year.

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

£million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Food and live animals	340·7 (+ 8)	371·2 (— 3)	387·3 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*356*	*349*	*382*
Live animals	12·2 (—17)	11·5 (—12)	12·1 (+39)
Meat and meat preparations	78·3 (+10)	81·9 (+ 1)	74·5 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*79*	*80*	*77*
Beef and veal	17·2 (+27)	17·1 (+16)	14·9 (+ 8)
Th. tons	91 (+30)	102 (+42)	84 (+15)
Mutton and Lamb	13·6 (+45)	22·1 (+11)	15·9 (+12)
Th. tons	74 (+15)	121 (+ 1)	93 (+ 9)
Bacon	23·5 (+ 2)	24·1 (— 2)	22·2 (— 4)
Th. tons	99 (— 4)	98 (— 2)	97 (— 5)
Dairy products and eggs	41·3 (+14)	48·8 (+ 5)	40·1 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*44*	*43*	*41*
Butter	29·3 (+23)	33·3 (+ 1)	28·5 (+ 9)
Th. tons	97 (+ 0)	107 (—12)	89 (— 4)
Fish and fish preparations	14·1 (+44)	18·7 (+ 9)	8·2 (—46)
Raw sugars	13·6 (— 9)	24·4 (+106)	39·3 (+164)
Th. tons	477 (— 4)	522 (+ 3)	573 (— 2)
Cocoa beans	2·0 (—44)	4·2 (—53)	8·3 (+28)
Th. tons	12 (—46)	25 (—50)	49 (+25)
Tea and mate	32·0 (+12)	33·3 (+ 6)	21·1 (+ 4)
Th. tons	66 (+ 6)	73 (+ 3)	51 (+ 9)
Cereals and feeding stuff for Animals	72·2 (+11)	65·3 (—23)	72·1 (—13)
Seasonally adjusted	*75*	*64*	*70*
Fruit and vegetables	59·9 (+ 7)	67·7 (— 5)	88·5 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*70*	*67*	*71*
Beverages and tobacco	40·3 (—17)	19·3 (— 1)	30·5 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*31*	*30*	*40*
Beverages	13·0 (+ 1)	8·9 (+ 3)	12·4 (+16)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	27·3 (—24)	10·4 (— 3)	18·2 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*19*	*19*	*28*

Imports of beverages have been rising this year, most of the increase coming from France. Tobacco imports, which had been very low in the two previous quarters rose sharply in the second quarter to bring the total for the half year to a more normal level.

Industrial Materials

Imports of industrial materials last year rose to a peak in the third quarter, but then fell back. This fall seems to have come to an end, and the trend may now be upwards. In the second quarter they were about three per cent more than in the first quarter.

Imports of basic materials were little changed in value in the second quarter, despite higher prices. Imports of woodpulp continued to rise and there was a recovery in imports of timber which fell in the first quarter. Compared with a year earlier imports of wool in the second quarter were little changed in volume, but higher priced, and there were sharp increases in imports of mohair and cashmere. Imports of cotton were, as in the first quarter, less than a year earlier. Imports of a wide range of metalliferous ores were also less. Crude rubber imports were 20 per cent less than a year earlier, the whole of this fall being in natural rubber with imports of synthetic rubber somewhat higher.

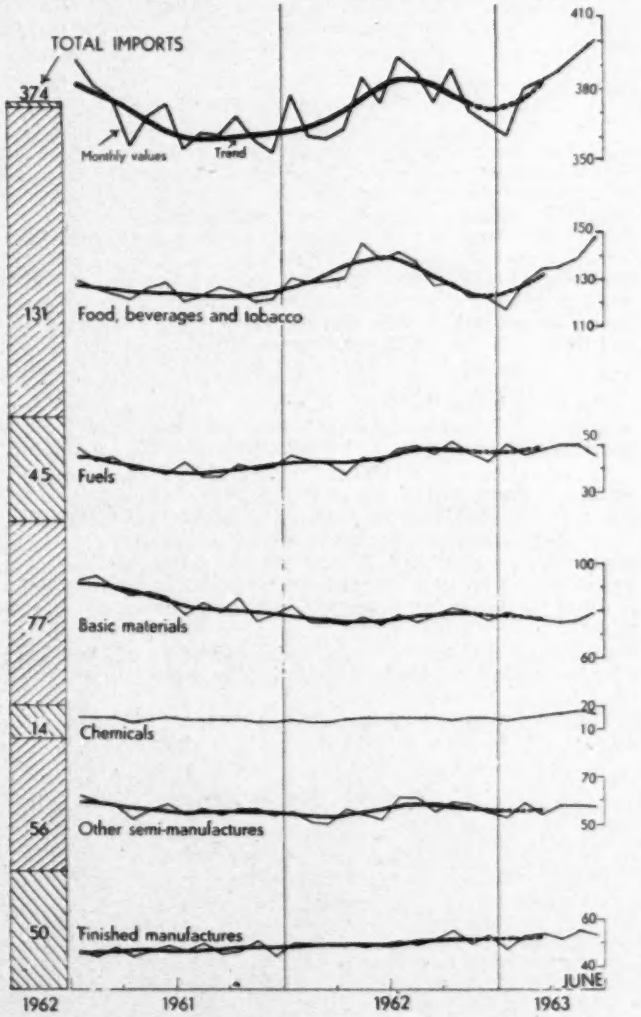
Imports of semi-manufactures were 7 per cent higher than in the first quarter, and higher than the peak rate of the third quarter of last year. There was a very steep rise in imports of chemicals which were 15 per cent higher than in the first quarter, after a year in which they had grown only slowly. Plastics materials and fertilizers were commodities in which the growth was most marked. Imports of iron and steel were also very sharply increased, especially from Western Europe, and there were also increased imports of wood manufactures, paper and paperboard and textile yarns and fabrics.

Mineral Fuels and Lubricants

Imports in fuels have been very high this year reflecting in part the severe winter. They were already high in the second half of

Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961	1962				1963				
	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Apr.	May	June
Food, beverages, and tobacco	122	129	138	134	123	126	141	135	138	148
Fuels	40	43	41	48	46	48	49	50	50	45
Basic materials	79	77	75	78	79	77	76	75	76	79
Chemicals	13	13	15	15	15	15	17	17	18	17
Other semi-manufactures	55	52	55	59	57	55	58	58	58	58
Finished manufactures	47	49	49	50	52	52	54	52	55	53
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Total	359	365	373	385	374	375	395	388	395	400

UK Trade (*Continued*)

1962 but rose a little further this year and in the second quarter were 17 per cent more than a year earlier. Some of these increased imports have been the counterpart of higher exports.

Finished Manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures, which were rising last year, resumed their upward trend in the second quarter. Imports of cars, at nearly £2 million a month, accounted for part of this increase in the second quarter, though during the quarter they showed no further increase. There have also been increased imports of other consumer goods, particularly clothing (mainly from Hong Kong). Imports of ships which were very high at the end of last year have been very low so far this year, but there have been larger imports of aircraft. Imports of machinery have been a little higher than last year, the increase being wholly in electrical machinery. Imports of metal-working machinery have been unchanged, and there has been a fall in imports of aircraft engines which are mostly imported for repair.

Sources of Imports

The rise in the value of imports from the sterling area in the second quarter can largely be attributed to the higher price of sugar imports mostly from the West Indies and Mauritius. The high level of oil imports came largely from Kuwait, Libya and Iraq. There were falls in imports of goods from New Zealand and India. Imports from North America rose sharply after a drop in the first quarter which was partly the result of the America dock strike earlier this year. Imports from EEC and EFTA were 8 and 6 per cent higher respectively, and there was also an increase in imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Imports from Latin America and the rest of the world were lower.

Notes:

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last quarter of 1961, the four quarters of 1962, the first two quarters of 1963 and the last three calendar months.

Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to:- The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for August† due to be published on or about August 21.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, June 1963, H.M. Stationery Office, Price 30s. 0d (by post 31s. 0d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Finished Manufactures

£million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Consumer goods (1)	44·4 (+12)	50·8 (+13)	56·0 (+19)
Cars and motor cycles	3·3 (+ 2)	5·6 (+49)	7·9 (+83)
Other durable goods	15·1 (+10)	17·0 (+15)	18·8 (+12)
Clothing and footwear	17·3 (+14)	20·0 (+ 6)	19·9 (+11)
Other consumer goods	8·8 (+18)	8·1 (+ 8)	9·4 (+16)
Other, mainly capital goods	105·9 (+ 8)	104·6 (— 0)	110·2 (+ 6)
Machinery	69·5 (+ 2)	73·8 (— 0)	77·3 (+ 9)
Aircraft, aircraft engines	11·9 (+ 2)	13·6 (— 1)	9·9 (+ 5)
Ships and boats	9·2 (+149)	0·3 (—85)	4·3 (—40)
Instruments	6·8 (+ 5)	8·2 (+21)	8·7 (+17)
Other	8·4 (+ 1)	8·7 (+ 7)	9·8 (+14)
Total finished manufactures (2)	150·3 (+ 9)	155·4 (+ 4)	166·2 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*154*	*155*	*161*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) S.I.T.C., Revised Sections 7 and 8.

Materials and Fuels

£million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Crude materials	222·4 (— 1)	219·8 (— 2)	220·1 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*223*	*219*	*221*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12·9 (+ 9)	12·6 (— 5)	12·8 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*13*	*13*	*13*
Wood, lumber and cork	48·1 (— 6)	23·3 (— 9)	36·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*40*	*34*	*39*
Sawn softwood	36·9 (— 3)	15·7 (— 5)	26·8 (+ 8)
Th. standards	495 (+ 3)	206 (— 7)	355 (+ 7)
Woodpulp	27·0 (+ 3)	26·3 (+ 4)	28·4 (+10)
Th. tons	638 (+ 9)	614 (+ 7)	658 (+10)
Wool and other animal hair and tops	29·0 (+ 8)	44·0 (— 1)	38·8 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*38*	*34*
Raw wool	25·7 (+ 9)	40·1 (— 4)	33·8 (+11)
Th. tons	59 (+15)	86 (— 7)	69 (— 0)
Raw cotton	12·2 (+13)	12·5 (— 9)	13·8 (— 3)
Th. tons	52 (+19)	54 (— 5)	58 (— 1)
Metalliferous ores and scrap	34·4 (—15)	31·7 (— 6)	35·9 (— 2)
Iron ore	16·7 (— 3)	11·2 (—14)	16·0 (— 0)
Th. tons	3,444 (— 2)	2,532 (— 5)	3,512 (+ 5)
Hides and skins	11·0 (+ 1)	16·3 (+ 6)	10·8 (+21)
Crude rubber	13·6 (—13)	16·6 (—13)	12·2 (—20)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10·3 (—14)	10·9 (+23)	10·3 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*11*	*13*	*8*
Chemicals	43·6 (+ 8)	48·0 (+10)	49·8 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*45*	*45*	*51*
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	172·1 (+ 6)	167·3 (+ 5)	174·9 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*174*	*166*	*174*
Wood manufactures	12·9 (+10)	11·9 (— 1)	13·7 (+ 8)
Newsprint paper and board	26·9 (+ 7)	24·7 (+ 3)	28·5 (+ 5)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	14·0 (—13)	16·0 (+ 3)	14·9 (+ 9)
Other textile manufactures	19·8 (+10)	19·9 (+ 3)	20·1 (+ 6)
Iron and steel	15·8 (+37)	16·7 (+75)	18·2 (+44)
Th. tons	348 (+106)	340 (+127)	381 (+59)
Non-ferrous metals	61·8 (+ 4)	58·2 (— 1)	57·3 (— 3)
Copper	31·2 (+11)	31·8 (+ 8)	27·7 (—14)
Th. tons	133 (+ 9)	136 (+ 7)	118 (—15)
Aluminium	12·8 (+ 6)	13·7 (— 2)	15·4 (+17)
Total industrial materials (1)	448·4 (+ 2)	446·0 (+ 2)	455·2 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*453*	*443*	*454*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	137·5 (+21)	147·3 (+11)	148·2 (+17)
Crude petroleum	95·6 (+15)	99·1 (+ 5)	103·0 (+18)
Mill. galls.	3,527 (+17)	3,659 (+ 8)	3,771 (+19)
Petroleum products	36·9 (+28)	44·2 (+25)	41·5 (+15)
Mill. galls.	960 (+33)	1,237 (+30)	1,056 (+13)

(1) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

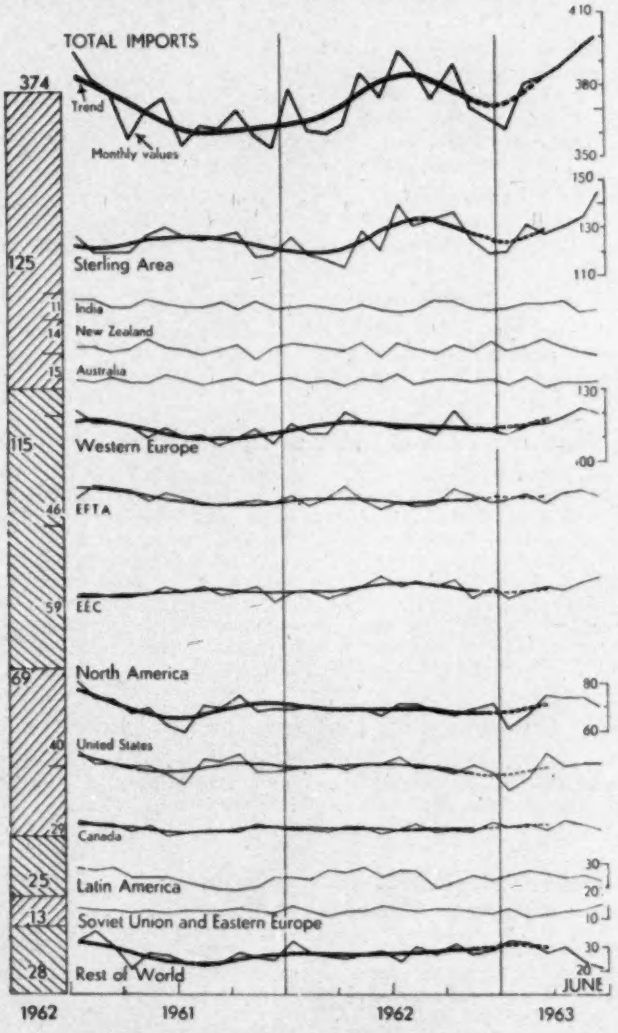
B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	28 June 1963
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Organization	31 May 1963
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	24 May 1963
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	24 May 1963
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

UK Trade (*Continued*)

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1961	1962				1963				
	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Apr.	May	June
Sterling Area	120	119	121	134	125	126	137	130	135	145
Australia	14	15	15	16	16	15	15	14	15	16
New Zealand	13	15	13	14	15	15	14	15	13	12
India	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	14	10	11
Western Europe	110	113	117	113	115	114	121	118	122	120
Economic Cmnty	56	56	61	60	59	58	62	59	63	64
Free Trade Assoc. (inc. Finland)	44	45	46	44	48	45	49	49	50	48
North America	71	69	68	70	69	68	72	73	74	70
U.S.A. and Dependencies	40	40	40	41	38	38	42	41	42	42
Canada	30	28	29	29	30	30	31	33	32	29
Latin America	21	25	26	24	24	26	24	24	25	23
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	13	13	13	12	15	13	14	16
Rest of World	25	28	26	28	29	31	26	30	25	22
Total	359	365	373	385	374	375	395	388	395	400

Switchgear Factory for N.I.

JOHNSON AND PHILLIPS LTD., of Charlton and New Cross, London, manufacturers of equipment for transmission, transformation and control of electricity, are to start production almost immediately in a 57,800 square foot Government built factory at Newtownards, Co. Down.

Imports by Areas and Countries

£million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1962	1st quarter 1963	2nd quarter 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	212·9 (+ 1)	194·4 (— 3)	211·9 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*208*	*203*	*217*
United States & Deps.	119·3 (— 1)	117·5 (— 7)	117·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*119*	*113*	*125*
Canada	93·7 (+ 3)	76·9 (+ 3)	94·9 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*89*	*89*	*94*
Latin America	69·6 (+16)	79·3 (+ 5)	76·1 (— 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*72*	*79*	*72*
Argentina	23·1 (+64)	27·9 (+22)	22·9 (— 5)
Venezuela	15·0 (+ 5)	18·4 (—14)	17·9 (—23)
Other	31·4 (+ 0)	32·9 (+ 7)	35·4 (— 3)
Western Europe	344·1 (+ 4)	337·6 (+ 0)	362·2 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*343*	*342*	*362*
Economic Community	175·2 (+ 4)	177·5 (+ 1)	190·3 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*179*	*173*	*187*
France	31·7 (— 5)	33·5 (— 5)	37·7 (+14)
Western Germany	49·6 (+ 0)	48·2 (+ 4)	51·7 (+ 8)
Italy	27·5 (+ 7)	27·1 (— 8)	26·5 (— 7)
Netherlands	48·3 (+14)	49·1 (+ 6)	52·7 (— 4)
Belgium and Luxembourg	18·1 (+ 8)	19·6 (+10)	21·8 (+15)
Free Trade Association including Finland	143·8 (+ 5)	129·9 (+ 1)	145·4 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*139*	*139*	*148*
Sweden	41·5 (+12)	34·6 (— 4)	41·1 (+ 8)
Norway	16·5 (— 6)	19·0 (+12)	17·0 (+ 2)
Denmark & Greenland	38·1 (+ 8)	37·7 (+ 2)	39·3 (+ 1)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	13·4 (+10)	14·7 (+12)	14·5 (+ 8)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	5·1 (+19)	5·1 (+23)	5·2 (+17)
Austria	3·3 (— 5)	4·8 (+31)	4·3 (+30)
Finland	25·8 (— 2)	14·0 (—18)	24·0 (+19)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	13·6 (— 9)	18·1 (—18)	18·1 (—12)
Other	11·6 (+16)	12·1 (+ 1)	8·4 (—26)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	43·4 (— 0)	33·4 (— 8)	38·1 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*40*	*36*	*44*
Soviet Union	25·6 (— 6)	17·2 (— 5)	17·3 (+17)
Other	17·8 (+ 8)	16·1 (—12)	20·8 (+ 5)
Other Non-Sterling	78·7 (+18)	99·3 (+ 9)	82·3 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*86*	*93*	*77*
Middle East	34·7 (+24)	46·3 (+ 3)	42·5 (+ 7)
Japan	12·8 (+72)	18·8 (+50)	10·6 (—30)
Other	31·2 (+ 0)	34·1 (+ 2)	29·2 (— 4)
Total Non-Sterling	748·7 (+ 5)	743·9 (+ 0)	770·6 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*747*	*752*	*772*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	46·2 (+13)	45·7 (— 6)	45·9 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*48*	*44*	*45*
New Zealand	36·4 (+17)	56·1 (+ 3)	44·0 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*45*	*41*
India	35·5 (+ 2)	39·5 (+ 6)	29·9 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*36*	*35*
Pakistan	7·4 (+36)	9·8 (+23)	6·2 (— 7)
Ceylon	10·9 (+18)	10·3 (+ 6)	10·2 (— 3)
Hong Kong	14·5 (+34)	15·3 (+29)	17·4 (+25)
Malaya and Singapore	10·3 (—20)	11·7 (—12)	9·4 (—15)
Ghana	4·0 (—14)	3·1 (—56)	7·1 (+ 5)
Nigeria	15·5 (—20)	18·1 (—18)	22·6 (+14)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	26·6 (— 3)	17·5 (—11)	20·7 (— 9)
Kenya	3·4 (+22)	5·1 (+37)	5·8 (+25)
Jamaica	3·7 (— 2)	7·8 (+53)	9·6 (+60)
Trinidad and Tobago	7·1 (+ 3)	9·9 (+22)	12·0 (+38)
Irish Republic	35·9 (— 6)	33·4 (— 4)	36·7 (+14)
South Africa	22·9 (— 5)	26·3 (+ 7)	35·7 (+ 9)
Middle East	60·2 (+23)	58·1 (+16)	65·0 (+44)
Other	32·1 (+ 8)	32·3 (+23)	43·6 (+22)
Total Sterling Area	372·5 (+ 6)	400·1 (+ 4)	422·0 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*389*	*379*	*412*
Total all countries	1,121·3 (+ 6)	1,144·0 (+ 2)	1,192·5 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,138*	*1,125*	*1,186*

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in June

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including June 1963 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd Quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th Quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st Quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd Quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
1962 April	4	94,502	23,626	28,875	7,219	1,195	299
May	4	110,669	27,667	32,227	8,057	1,154	289
June	5	126,649	25,330	40,569	8,114	1,513	303
1963 April	4	120,917	30,229	27,117	6,779	1,198	300
May	4	134,902	33,726	30,839	7,710	1,515	379
June	5	165,077	33,015	38,633	7,727	1,894	379

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,792	140,728	7,413
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,389	34,611	1,778
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd Quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th Quarter	126,268	34,283	1,758
1963 1st Quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd Quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
1962 April	51,266	12,592	885
May	45,935	13,111	577
June	49,899	12,129	556
1963 April	53,589	13,317	608
May	56,029	14,284	716
June	47,539	12,276	761

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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Index of Retail Prices in June

At June 18, 1963 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 103.9, the same figure as at May 14.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for May, 1963, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 127 (1958=100). This is nine points higher than the index for April, 1963, and three points higher than the index for May, 1962.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in May, 1963, with the increase or decrease on May, 1962, shown in brackets are:—textiles 118 (+5 points); clothing 120 (−6); engineering and metals 99 (−13); food, drink and tobacco 133 (+7); timber and furniture 135 (−17); other manufacturing industries 220 (+27); construction 132 (+9); gas, electricity and water 138 (+14).

Cinema Admissions and Takings in June

DURING June the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6·0 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £0·89 million.

Industrial Building in the Second Quarter, 1963

With reference to the table of provisional figures of industrial development certificates issued which was given in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 128, the reference in the preliminary text to 'the first quarter of 1963' should be corrected to read 'the second quarter of 1963'.

World-wide Sale of British Foundry Machinery

Fordath Engineering Ltd., of West Bromwich; manufacturers and consultants to the foundry trade have exported about 70 per cent of their machinery output in the past year. Sales for their continuous mixer-slingers, used for bonding and pouring sand into cavities to make moulds for metal castings, have been world-wide. In Italy they sold 16 in one year, in the United States 12 and in Japan another 5. Another machine for specially treating sand with resins required for high quality castings, has been exported to Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Roumania, Sweden, United States, Western Germany and Yugoslavia.

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Index of Industrial Production for May

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for May, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 118 (seasonally adjusted), one point above the revised figure for April. Production has thus continued its recovery from the low point at the beginning of the year. The average for the three months March-May is slightly above the best level for any three month period in 1962.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available: in particular, the seasonal factors have been re-calculated to take 1962 experience into account, and the new factors have caused some revisions to the seasonally adjusted figures for 1962 and 1963.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals etc.	Engineering and allied industries: Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·5	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
Unadjusted:														
1962 1st Quarter	117	99	116	108	108	107	129	119	131	117	124	88	117	102
2nd Quarter	117	97	118	116	112	124	130	118	132	118	125	89	117	103
3rd Quarter	110	86	110	110	108	113	126	121	126	108	117	85	101	97
4th Quarter	117	99	118	115	113	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st Quarter	116	97	116	108	109	106	134	120	136	118	126	80	118	106
1963 March	122	103	123	115	113	117	138	121	141	126	139	78	122	108
April	116	95	116	114	109	123	137	126	139	112	115	78	118	104
May (Prov.)	122	103	123			129			142	121	126	79	128	110
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 1st Quarter	114	94	114	112	109	116	125	118	126	114	122	87	110	99
2nd Quarter	115	95	115	112	110	115	128	118	129	115	124	88	111	101
3rd Quarter	116	96	116	112	111	114	131	122	133	116	124	87	111	104
4th Quarter	115	96	116	113	110	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	114	101
1963 1st Quarter	112	93	114	112	110	115	130	119	132	115	125	79	112	102
1963 March	116	97	116	114	111	119	132	118	135	116	127	76	111	104
April	117	95	117	114	110	121	138	127	138	113	119	76	116	105
May (Prov.)	118	96	118			115			137	117	126	78	116	102
December-February (av.)	112	92	114	113*	110*	114	131*	121*	131	114	122	82	113	101
March-May (av.) (Prov.)	117	96	117	113*	110*	119	133*	121*	136	115	124	77	114	104

	Manufacturing industries (continued): Metal manufacture: Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Textiles, leather and clothing: Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.: Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	122	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	114	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	107	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
Unadjusted:															
1962 1st Quarter	111	111	115	112	106	102	125	124	126	120	104	122	118	118	145
2nd Quarter	112	111	116	106	103	97	113	130	132	126	113	126	122	123	113
3rd Quarter	101	100	107	104	98	89	118	122	127	115	113	113	115	124	102
4th Quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st Quarter	110	108	119	111	108	101	118	116	112	122	90	123	123	100	162
1963 March	114	113	120	118	112	103	133	122	122	123	93	125	125		143
April	113	113	114	109	103	92	121	123	122	124	106	126	121		127
May (Prov.)		115		112	113	105	113					135			119
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 1st Quarter	107	106	112	108	104	98	119	124	126	120	111	117	115	120	124
2nd Quarter	108	107	113	107	104	97	115	127	129	124	113	123	119	122	124
3rd Quarter	110	109	115	109	104	96	120	126	130	121	113	124	120	123	124
4th Quarter	108	106	114	110	106	96	118	125	129	119	108	125	119	117	127
1963 1st Quarter	105	104	116	108	106	97	112	117	113	123	96	118	124	101	138
1963 March	107	105	118	110	107	98	117	120	119	121	96	120	126		127
April	110	110	113	109	107	98	116	123	123	122	113	125	124		130
May (Prov.)		109		111	109	100	115					126			128
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	106*	104	114*	108	106	96	112	122*	123*	120*	105*	120	121*		139
Mar.-May (av.)(Prov.)	108*	108	116*	110	108	99	116	119*	117*	123*	100*	124	125*		128

* Latest available three months (February-April) and previous three months (November-January).

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST ESTIMATES for May indicate that net new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) increased by one fifth compared with a year earlier. On the home side net new orders in May rose by 16 per cent on May 1962, making an overall increase of 7 per cent for the period January to May compared with the same months in 1962. Home deliveries in May were still slightly below the level of a year earlier. As they were also well below the rate at which new orders were received home order books increased by 3 per cent during the month, regaining the level of a year earlier. Compared with the low figure recorded for May 1962 new export ordering in May this year rose sharply. Taking a longer period to reduce the erratic monthly movements in this series new export orders in the four months ending May were 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1962. After dipping in April, export deliveries in May were again about 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Export orders on hand were unchanged over the month.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in May was 1 per cent higher than in May 1962. Revised figures indicate that the level of production in April was 3 per cent lower than a year earlier; in the three months ending May production was just higher than in the same period a year earlier.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959, (page 1077).

Table 1 — **Engineering Industries (a)**
Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd Quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th Quarter	115	115	126	129	133	132	109	108	123
1963 1st Quarter*	117	130	125	123	121	138	115	134	121
1962 January	119	113	114	127	124	112	116	110	115
February	121	136	125	128	135	127	118	137	124
March	121	142	137	130	153	135	118	138	138
April	121	118	118	130	121	128	118	117	115
May	121	120	124	126	102	126	119	126	123
1963 January*	115	115	111	127	107	124	111	117	107
February*	118	145	126	125	129	143	115	151	120
March*	117	133	139	123	128	149	115	135	136
April*	119	132	118	128	168	126	115	119	115
May*	121	144	126	128	137	139	119	147	122

* Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

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Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 **Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand**

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1962	123	122	126	138	118	130	114
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125	124	127	145	123	131	120
3rd Quarter	117	115	119	129	123	131	120
4th Quarter	127	123	134	142	118	130	114
1963 1st Quarter	126*	123*	131*		121*	125*	119*
1962 January	114	114	114		122	128	119
February	122	123	122		123	129	121
March	135	137	132		124	132	121
April	119	118	121		124	131	122
May	125	123	128		124	128	122
1963 January	114*	111*	120*		119*	128*	115*
February	125*	122*	131*		121*	127*	119*
March	139*	137*	142*		121*	125*	119*
April	115*	..	..		123*	129*	121*
May	126*	..	..		125*	130*	124*

* Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

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Assets of Private Pension and Superannuation Funds

Following the new statistics which appeared in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* about the assets of insurance companies, the present article surveys a further addition to the range of financial statistics: the Board of Trade is now collecting information about their assets from self-administered pension and superannuation funds of the private sector. The Board wishes to record its appreciation of the help it has received from the National Association of Pension Funds and from the officers of individual pension funds in discussions of problems involved in the inquiry, and of the co-operation of the pension funds in providing these detailed statistics.

THE REPORT of the Radcliffe Committee on the Working of the Monetary System[1] suggested that it would be desirable to draw up a single account for financial institutions as a group, with a view to showing the changes taking place in their assets and the current flow of funds from the financial sector as a whole to the other major sectors of the economy. The Government warmly welcomed the recommendations about statistics in the Report, and as part of a substantial programme for the improvement of financial statistics, the Board of Trade has asked private pension funds to provide statistics, of their holdings of assets once a year, and of their transactions in assets on a quarterly basis. The statistics have been collected, so far as possible, in a form which will enable them to be combined, in terms of common categories of assets and for the same periods and points in time, with those collected by the Government from other financial institutions like the banks, insurance companies, investment and unit trusts, hire purchase finance companies and building societies.[2]

The inquiry into private pension funds was sent to a sample of funds, including all funds with assets of £1 million or more, and they were asked to provide a detailed analysis of their holdings of assets (preferably at December 31, 1962, and, so far as quoted securities were concerned, at market values at that date) and of their transactions in assets during the first quarter of 1963. The detailed statistics in this article of the various types of assets of private pension funds relate only to those of funds which completed the Board of Trade's questionnaires, but the total figures of assets shown in Table 1 include estimates for the few funds which did not respond to the questionnaire and for those which were not included in the sample. The total figures in Table 1 also include estimates of the assets of the pension funds of Co-operative Societies. These funds are generally invested with the parent society and they are excluded from the detailed figures of holdings of various types of assets and from the statistics of transactions in assets. Apart from Table 2, which compares the size of the private pension funds with the pension funds of local authorities and public corporations, this article relates only to private sector pension funds – that is funds of industrial, financial, and commercial companies and other private bodies – which are self-administered and do not operate through insurance companies. Detailed notes and definitions about the figures appear at the end of the article.

Private Sector Funds and Other Pension Funds

Table 1 shows that the value of assets of private pension funds, excluding those operating through insurance companies, are estimated to amount to about £2,520 million in 1962. This figure is not precise, partly because it is an estimate based on a sample of funds, and partly because of the valuation problems involved. Of the funds contributing to the inquiry, two-thirds of them by value gave the value of their holdings of securities quoted on stock exchanges at the prices ruling on December 31, 1962. But their other assets were generally at book values or cost, while the remaining funds gave statistics at other dates during the year or gave their marketable securities at book values or cost. The book value of an asset depends on such factors as the date of purchase and the amount by which the original cost has been written up or written down. The figures in Table 2, which compare the private funds with those of the public sector, can therefore only be taken as an approximate guide to the relative sizes of the different types of fund. Table 2, which includes statistics of public sector pension funds from Financial Statistics, shows that pension funds in the United Kingdom (excluding those operating through insurance companies) total something like £4,030 million; assets relating to the life business of insurance companies are estimated to total about £6,800 million, although again the basis of valuation is different. Very roughly therefore, in terms of assets the self-administered pension funds are perhaps three-fifths of the size of the life insurance funds. Many private pension schemes are administered by insurance companies, and as explained above, these schemes are excluded from this inquiry. (A survey by the Government Actuary in 1958 of occupational pension schemes showed that over half the members of private schemes were in insured schemes.) Of total premiums received in 1962 by insurance companies which are members of the Life Offices Associations in the United Kingdom, nearly one-third were in respect of pensions business.

The Radcliffe Committee showed that in 1957 the assets of pension funds (apart from local authority funds) amounted to

Table 1–Assets of private pension funds at end of 1962

£ million

Assets	Funds with total assets of			Total (a)
	Under £1 million	Between £1-25 million	Over £25 million	
Short-term assets less short-term borrowing	3·0	14·2	14·5	31·7
British Government and Government guaranteed securities	20·6	187·9	303·6	512·1
United Kingdom local authority securities	6·7	50·8	48·2	105·7
Overseas government provincial and municipal securities	1·6	19·2	23·4	44·2
Securities of unit trusts and investment trusts	1·7	32·0	15·2	48·9
Company securities:				
Debentures	10·0	126·8	126·2	263·0
Preference	2·9	28·1	23·5	54·5
Ordinary	35·3	343·6	499·9	878·8
Loans and mortgages	1·3	19·0	12·9	33·2
Other investments	1·6	29·4	25·2	56·2
Total of classified assets	84·7	851·0	1,092·6	2,028·3 (b)
Unclassified – see note (c)	—	—	—	490
TOTAL				2,520

(a) The figures in this column totalling £2,028·3 million are based on market values at December 31, 1962, in the case of 151 funds totalling £1,366·7 million; the remaining 102 funds have given valuations either at the nearest available date to December 31, 1962, or on the basis of book or cost values.

(b) The number of funds included in the total of £2,028·3 million is 253, comprising 92 under £1 million, 144 between £1-£25 million and 17 over £25 million.

(c) Funds which were either not included in the sample for the inquiry or did not respond to the full questionnaire are estimated to total £470 million. This estimate is made up as follows:
(i) There were 19 funds (each with assets over £1 million) which provided a total value of their assets but which were unable to supply the detailed breakdown of them. Assets of these funds totalled £108 million in 1962.
(ii) Funds of co-operative societies were not included in the inquiry. These funds totalled £96 million in 1962.
(iii) The balance of about £285 million is an estimate of the total value of other self-administered private pension funds which did not respond to the inquiry or were not included in the sample. Of this amount £25 million is in respect of funds each with assets of less than £0·1 million.

Table 2–Assets of self-administered pension funds 1962

	£ million	Percentage of total	Basis
Public sector:			
Local authority funds	667	17	Book values.
Public corporation funds, etc.	849	21	Book values.
Private sector:			
Co-operative societies' funds	96	3	Book values.
Other funds	2,420	60	Mainly market values, – see text.
	4,030	100	

[1] Cmnd. 827.
[2] *Economic Trends*, September 1962, included an article which discussed developments in financial statistics.

Assets of Private Pension and Superannuation Funds (*Continued*)

£1,658 million. In 1962 the assets of these funds are estimated to total £3,360 million. No exact comparison between the two figures is possible because, for instance, of valuation difficulties; but it seems that during the past five years pension funds have approximately doubled in size. During this period the life funds of insurance companies increased by about three-fifths, but this is in terms of book values. Comparison with the statistics in the Radcliffe Report also shows that the growth in self-administered funds (excluding insured funds and local authority funds) has been accompanied by marked changes in the pattern of investment of the funds. By 1962, 37 per cent of all investment was in equity shares of companies, against only 21 per cent in 1957; this increase was mainly at the expense of Government securities which fell from 34 per cent to 25 per cent; investment in fixed interest company securities was around 15 per cent both in 1957 and 1962, but there was some falling off in the proportion of funds held in other investments like mortgages and loans.

The statistics of private pension funds' holdings of securities which are quoted on stock exchanges can be compared with the value of all quoted securities. The figures in Table 3 do not, however, make allowance for two factors which would increase to some extent the percentages of total securities held by the private pension funds – funds which did not supply detailed breakdowns

Table 3–Private pension funds and the market for quoted securities

	(a) Market value at Dec. 31, 1962 of all securities issued	(b) Value of holdings at end-1962 of private pension funds (1)	(c) (b) as a percentage of (a)
	£ million		
Company securities:			
Debentures	1,503	234	16
Preference	1,097	52	5
Ordinary	21,204	854	4
Local authority securities	885	73	8
Overseas government, provincial and municipal securities	825	44	5
British Government securities (nominal values)	14,154 (2)	603	4

(1) These figures relate only to funds which provided a detailed breakdown of their assets (see notes to table 1). Apart from other private pension funds, local authority superannuation funds held (all figures at book values) £96 million of company securities – mainly in ordinary shares – £13 million of overseas securities, and £209 million of British Government securities at December 31, 1962. Other public sector funds held £299 million of company securities, £12 million of overseas Government securities, and £217 million of British Government securities at December 31, 1962.

(2) At March 31, 1962. Official holdings (i.e. by the National Debt Commissioners and the Bank of England) are excluded. The market value of all British Government securities (including official holdings) was £16,559 million at December 31, 1962, and the market value of private pension funds holdings was £512 million.

Source: Column (a) Stock Exchange, London.

of their assets are not included in the figures, and some funds made returns at book values (which are usually below market values). The private sector funds seem to hold around 4 or 5 per cent of total market holdings of Government securities and of company preference and ordinary shares. (In addition the public sector pension funds appear to hold perhaps another 3 or 4 per cent of market holdings of Government securities and around 1 or 2 per cent of companies securities.) The marked feature of Table 3 is the important part the pension funds play in the market for company debentures and local authority securities. The funds hold about 16 per cent of the total of company debentures on the market, reflecting probably an actuarial liking for long dated maturities giving a higher return than Government stock. The funds also hold 8 per cent of local authority quoted debt, and again the premium over the return on Government stock may be an attraction.

The size distribution of pension funds

Table 4 shows that a high proportion of total holdings of assets of private sector funds were concentrated in the hands of a few very large funds. There were 18 funds with assets of over £25 million in 1962 and between them they held assets amounting to £1,123 million, or 47 per cent of the estimated value of assets of all private pension funds (excluding those of co-operative societies) which are estimated to number between 2,000 and 3,000.

In the tables in this article which give a detailed breakdown of holdings of various types of assets, the pension funds are divided into three size classes – the large funds with assets of £25 million or more, medium size funds with assets ranging between £1 million and £25 million, and smaller funds with assets below £1 million. A comparison between the pattern of holdings of the three sizes of fund is shown in Table 5. The large funds with assets over £25 million differ in some respects from smaller funds. Their holdings of cash and other short-term assets are smaller in relation to the size of the fund; a larger proportion of their assets is held in long-term Govern-

Table 4–Distribution by size of private pension funds with assets of £0.1 million or more at end 1962 (I)

Funds with total assets of	Number of funds	£ million Total value of assets
£0·1 million and under £0·5 million	360	191
£0·5 million and under £1 million	106	154
£1 million and under £2·5 million	48	98
£2·5 million and under £5 million	62	235
£5 million and under £10 million	26	212
£10 million and under £25 million	26	390
Over £25 million	18	1,123
Total	646	2,400

(I) Excluding funds of co-operative societies. It is estimated that there are some 2,000 private self-administered pension funds each with assets of less than £0·1 million totalling £25 million at the end of 1962.

ment securities; and they also hold relatively more ordinary shares than other funds. The proportion of funds held in debentures and preference shares is rather smaller for the large funds than it is for others, and the large funds are also less active in the market for local authority debt. Only a very small proportion of funds – less than 2 per cent – is in loans and mortgages (see table 1), although there has been a tendency for some funds to become more active in this field recently. Investment in overseas companies is on a very modest scale, amounting in total only to £27 million or only 1 per cent of funds' total assets – compared, for instance, with investments trusts' holdings of £696 million of overseas company securities at December 31, 1962.

Public sector securities

Tables 6 and 7 of this article show the maturity pattern of funds' holdings of Government and local authority securities. In terms of nominal values, nearly two thirds of all holdings of Government securities are long dated securities with over 15 years to maturity, and a further 10 per cent are undated securities. The proportions are rather lower for local authority securities – 43 per cent and 5 per cent – reflecting the shorter life of local government borrowing. Table 6 also shows how the difference between the nominal and the market value of Government securities widens; for funds' holdings of securities with up to 10 years to maturity, market values were within 3 per cent of nominal values but for stocks with over 10 years to maturity, the difference was nearly 5 times as great, and undated stocks stood on average at less than two thirds of their nominal values. In total, holdings of Government and Government guaranteed stocks at market value amounted to £512 million, 85 per cent of nominal values. This figure is close to the figure of

Table 5–Pattern of investment by size of private pension funds (I) at end 1962

Asset	Funds with total assets of: Under £1 million	Between £1 million and £25 million	Over £25 million	All Funds
	Percentage of total			
Short-term assets, net	4	2	1	2
British Government and Government guaranteed securities	24	22	28	25
(of which, over 15 years to maturity and undated)	(17)	(16)	(20)	(18)
United Kingdom local authorities' securities	8	6	4	5
Company securities:				
Ordinary	41	40	46	43
Debentures and preference	15	18	14	16
Other investments	8	12	7	9
Total	100	100	100	100
(Value of assets – £ million)	(£84·7)	(851·0)	(1,092·6)	(2,028·3)

(I) These figures relate only to funds which provided a detailed breakdown of their assets (see notes to Table 1).

Assets of Private Pension and Superannuation Funds (*Continued*)

84.1 per cent given by the London Stock Exchange of the market value at 31.12.62 of all British Government funds, guaranteed stocks, etc. (£16,559 million) as a percentage of their nominal value.

Company Securities

Table 8 shows that nearly three-quarters of holdings of company securities (which account for 59 per cent of the total of investments classified in table 1) are ordinary stocks and that the bulk of the remainder consist of debentures. The pension funds do not provide any large volume of capital for unquoted companies. Of total holdings of United Kingdom company securities amounting to about £1,170 million, only £34 million (or about 3 per cent) consisted of unquoted companies' securities. Such investment in unquoted companies as occurs tends to be confined to the larger pension funds.

Transactions in assets

All except six of the funds which provide detailed figures of their holdings of assets in 1962 have also provided the Board of Trade with statistics of their transactions in assets during the first quarter of 1963. In addition, four funds which did not break down on their holdings were able to provide transactions figures. The funds, which have provided these transactions figures had assets totalling £2,032 million in 1962. It seems possible that there is a marked seasonal pattern of investment of pension funds, since several of the funds which have contributed to the transactions inquiry show few or no purchases or sales of assets in the first quarter and have told the Board of Trade that purchases of securities are made only once a year, often from subvention payments made annually by the parent company. The figures of transactions in the first quarter of 1963 shown in Table 9 therefore cannot be taken as a guide to the annual average pattern of investments of pension funds as a whole. Table 9 shows that there was a net disinvestment of £3 million in British Government securities, but this was the net result of purchases of assets amounting to £27 million and sales amounting to £30 million –evidence that the funds, like the insurance companies, engaged to a considerable extent in "switching" operations in Government securities, designed to take advantage of anomalies in the prices of individual stocks, as well as to adjust portfolios to the change in the level of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve on Government securities. An examination of individual returns seems to indicate that perhaps £12 million of the purchases and sales (of around £20 million) of stocks with over 15 years to maturity represented switching operations by about 20 funds. The balance represents on the one hand acquisitions during the quarter by funds recording few or no sales of these securities, matched roughly by funds selling their holdings and not buying back.

The bulk of the new investment of £37.8 million during the quarter was in company securities – £21.8 million in ordinary stocks and £11.8 million in debentures. The seventeen large funds with assets of £25 million or more accounted for £22.6 million of the total new investment of £37.8 million.

Notes and Definitions

The statistics relate to the self-administered pension and superannuation funds of the private sector, including those of companies and of non-profit making bodies; Table 2, however, includes estimates for public sector funds. Respondents were asked to make returns covering financial assets held by funds whose investment policy is managed from within the United Kingdom including the funds of any subsidiary companies. Some undertakings operate two or more pension funds; such funds have been treated as a single fund in the statistics.

Assets of funds of co-operative societies, which are in the main invested with the parent society, are included only in the estimates of total funds given in Table 1 of this article. They are not included in the detailed statistics of the type of asset held nor in the statistics of transactions in assets. Funds which operate through insurance companies and funds of local authorities, public corporations and central government are not included.

All funds with assets over £1 million numbering 180 contributed to the inquiry, but 19 of them were able to give only the total value of their assets without any breakdown by type of asset. A sample of funds with assets between £0.1 million and £1 million was approached. The number of funds in this size group which provided detailed figures was 92, representing about 1 in 5 of these funds. Table 1 includes estimates of the value of all private self-administered funds which were not included in the sample or which did not respond to the inquiry.

All the funds were asked if possible to give their marketable securties at December 31, 1962 at current market values. Approxi-

Table 6–Private pension funds, distribution of holdings at end–1962 of British Government and Government guaranteed securities by period to maturity

£ million

Maturity of holdings of British Government, etc., securities	Funds with total assets of: Under £1 million		Between £1-£25 million		Over £25 million		Total	
	Nominal Values	Market Values	Nominal Values	Market Values	Nominal Values	Market Values	Nominal Values	Market Values
Up to 5 years	0·8	0·7	8·3	8·2	8·4	8·2	17·5	17·1
Over 5 and under 10 years	2·4	2·2	20·1	19·2	33·8	33·1	56·3	54·5
Over 10 and under 15 years	3·6	3·2	24·7	21·5	48·5	42·1	76·8	66·8
Over 15 years	14·1	12·0	140·6	124·1	232·8	196·4	387·5	332·5
Undated	3·8	2·5	22·6	14·9	38·1	23·8	64·5	41·2
Total	24·7	20·6	216·3	187·9	361·6	303·6	602·6	512·1

This table does not include any British Government and Government guaranteed securities held by funds included in the unclassified totals in Table 1.
For basis of valuation, see note (a) to Table 1.

Table 7–Private pension funds, distribution of holdings at end–1962 of United Kingdom local authority securities by period to maturity.

£ million

Maturity of holdings of local authority securities	Funds with total assets of: Under £1 million			Between £1-£25 million			Over £25 million			Totals		
	Quoted		Unquoted	Quoted		Unquoted	Quoted		Unquoted	Quoted		Unquoted
	Nominal Values	Market Values		Nominal Values	Market Values		Nominal Values	Market Values		Nominal Values	Market Values	
Up to 1 year	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·9	0·3	0·3	—	0·7	0·7	1·1
Over 1 and under 5 years	0·3	0·3	0·5	1·3	1·2	4·3	1·6	1·6	1·5	3·2	3·1	6·3
Over 5 and under 10 years	0·8	0·8	0·9	4·7	4·5	4·0	8·5	8·3	0·5	14·0	13·6	5·4
Over 10 and under 15 years	1·3	1·2	0·3	7·2	6·9	3·7	14·5	13·2	0·6	23·0	21·3	4·6
Over 15 years	2·1	1·9	0·3	14·5	13·2	10·4	17·5	15·9	4·1	34·1	31·0	14·8
Undated	0·4	0·2	—	1·9	1·3	0·1	3·2	2·1	0·1	5·5	3·6	0·2
Total	5·0	4·5	2·2	29·9	27·4	23·4	45·6	41·4	6·8	80·5	73·3	32·4

This table does not include any United Kingdom local authority securities held by funds included in the unclassified totals in Table 1.

Assets of Private Pension and Superannuation Funds (*Continued*)

mately two-thirds of the respondents by value did so; the remainder either gave figures at their accounting date nearest to December 31, 1962 or valued their assets at cost or at book values.

Short term assets are those maturing within one year of their originating date including loans repayable at lenders option within one year of the date of issue. They include Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money. Balances due to stockbrokers on securities sold for future settlement have been deducted from short term assets.

Totals in the tables in this article are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components because of rounding. In particular totals of assets of all pension funds have been rounded to the nearest £10 million.

Table 8–Private pension funds, distribution of holdings at end 1962 of company securities

£ million

Type of Security	Funds with total assets of			Total
	Under £1 million	Between £1-25 million	Over £25 million	
Ordinary shares:				
United Kingdom Companies	34·5	335·1	487·7	857·3 (a)
Overseas Companies	0·8	8·5	12·2	21·5
Preferences shares	2·9	28·1	23·5	54·5 (b)
Debentures:				
Quoted United Kingdom Companies	9·5	115·3	104·2	229·0
Unquoted United Kingdom Companies	0·4	9·1	19·3	28·8
Overseas Companies	0·1	2·4	2·7	5·2
Totals	48·2	498·5	649·6	1,196·3 (c)

(a) Comprising £853·5 million quoted shares of companies and £3·8 million shares of unquoted companies.
(b) Comprising £52·1 million preferences shares of United Kingdom quoted companies, £1·9 million of United Kingdom unquoted companies, and £0·5 million of overseas registered companies.
(c) Excluding company securities held by funds included in the unclassified totals in Table 1.

UKAEA £10 million Japanese Contract

Sir Roger Makins (*right*), Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and Dr. T. Ipponmatsu, President of the Japan Atomic Power Company, signing the £10 million contract for the supply of fuel elements from the Authority's fuel element factory at Springfields near Preston for the British designed nuclear power station at Tokai Mura, 80 miles from Tokyo. The station, which is due for completion in 1965, is being built under a contract with the General Electric Co. of Great Britain.

Table 9–Transactions in assets of private pension funds during quarter ended 31st March, 1963

£ million

Assets	Payments for Assets acquired	Receipts from Assets realized	Net Investment in quarter
Public sector securities:			
British Government and Government guaranteed securities:			
Period to maturity:			
Up to 5 years	2·3	3·1	— 0·8
Over 5 and under 10 years	2·4	2·7	— 0·3
Over 10 and under 15 years	1·2	1·4	— 0·2
Over 15 years	20·0	21·3	— 1·3
Undated	1·1	1·5	— 0·4
Local authorities, etc., securities:			
Period to maturity:			
Up to 10 years	0·3	0·9	— 0·6
Over 10 and under 15 years	2·1	1·2	+ 0·9
Over 15 years and undated	1·3	1·0	+ 0·3
Total of public sector securities	30·7	33·1	— 2·4
Other assets:			
Company securities:			
Ordinary shares	31·1	9·3	+21·8
Preference shares	0·9	0·4	+ 0·5
Debentures, etc.	13·9	2·1	+11·8
Mortgages and loans	1·7	0·8	+ 0·9
Overseas Government, etc., securities	1·0	1·4	— 0·4
Other investments	6·2	0·6	+ 5·6
Total of other assets	54·8	14·6	+40·2
Total transactions	85·5	47·7	+37·8

NOTE: Figures in this table relate to transactions of pension funds whose assets at end-1962 totalled about £2,000 million.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. engines and spares including gearboxes, and axles, plant spares, caterpillar spares, parachute canopies, packing cases, fire extinguishers, radio and radio spares, electron tubes, aero engine and aircraft spares and tyres, cable and general stores.

Sept. 12	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Oct. 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Oct. 17	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

War Office

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 2	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171).

Khaki drill and battle dress clothing; greatcoats; underwear; webbing equipment; boots and shoes; blankets; side-boards; fireside, easy and upright chairs; dining and other tables; 3,500 folding wooden chairs; bedroom furniture; single and double bunk bedsteads; carpets; carpenters' and engineers' hand tools; jacks; acetylene welding sets; light duty forge; shearing and morticing machines; industrial fork lift; two pile driving plants; scrap metals; 800 canvas tents, etc.

Aug. 13	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Aug. 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
Aug. 29	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*)

Magnesium Oxide — Sale by Tender

66½ tons of surplus magnesium oxide located at W.D. Storage Depot, Featherstone, near Wolverhampton.
Application for Tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Sales, 1 (c) (i), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by August 15, 1963.

NABM Production Survey

The National Association of British Manufacturers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, have issued their sixth quarterly production survey covering the three months ended June 30, 1963. It indicates that the underlying trends of production, home and export orders, and employment have all been rising in the first half of this year.

Radio Servicing Handbook

A chapter on transistors and transistor sets is included in the new (10th) edition of W. T. Cocking's *Wireless Servicing Manual*, published by Iliffe Books Limited, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Price 25s. (by post 26s).

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Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Radar for Sweden

Four new vessels being built in Sweden are to be fitted with radar equipment worth £25,000 designed and manufactured by Associated Electrical Industries of London. Each vessel will be fitted with RMS-2 with relative motion radar display and Escort 604 Chart Plan radar. The Company's latest marine radar equipment will be fitted to 92,750 d.w. ton tanker now being built in Gothenburg.

Rectifier Equipment for India

The Heavy Plant Division of Associated Electrical Industries, London, is to supply equipment worth nearly £200,000 consisting of regulating and rectifier transformers, high power silicon rectifiers and control equipment to the Indian Aluminium Company's works at Alupuran.

Marine Engines for Egypt

A contract for the supply of marine diesel engines, accessories and spares worth £250,000 has been awarded by the General Egyptian Organization for Aquatic Resources to Gardner Engines (Sales) Ltd., of Eccles.

Microwave Radio Link for North Borneo

A microwave radio link with a capacity of 300 telephone circuits has been ordered by Crown Agents for Overseas Governments from GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd., Coventry, for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs North Borneo.

Rubber Drying Machinery for Russia

John Dalglish & Sons of Glasgow, have received an order from Techmashimport, Moscow, for £3½ million worth of machinery for drying and packaging synthetic rubber.

Tweed for Japan

Orders received from the Japanese agents of Walker Caledon of Belfast for tweed for overcoats are worth over £200,000.

Control Centre for New Zealand

Brookhirst Igranic are to supply a five-cubicle control-centre worth £4,700 to the Alliance Freezing Co., of Invercargill, New Zealand. Other overseas contracts announced by the firm are steel-works controls for Holland, Luxembourg and India, and sugar mill controls for Pakistan.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, July 19, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Look at Life Series 18:					
Queue for the Tee	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 28685	10	July 15
Spring's Wild Splendour	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd.	Western Australian Government Film Unit	Br/E 28686	10	July 15
Perth – City of the Swan	" "	"	Br/E 28687	12	July 15
Dylan Thomas	British Lion Films Ltd.	Jack Howells Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28688	30	July 15
The Cracksman	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corporation Ltd.	Br/E 28689	112	July 16
Atlantic Holiday	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Plymouth Films Ltd.	Br/E 28691	15	July 17
Chris Barber Bandstand	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Jazz Today Ltd.	Br/E 28692	28	July 17
Pathe Pic Series 443-455:					
Pathe Pic No. 449	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28693	8	July 17
Pathe Pic No. 450	" "	" "	Br/E 28694	8	July 17
Pathe News 63-57	" "	" "	Br/E 28548	8	July 19
Pathe News 63-58	" "	" "	Br/E 28549	8	July 19
Movietone News 1779A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28495	8	July 19
Movietone News 1780	" "	" "	Br/E 28496	8	July 19
		FOREIGN			
Bugs Bunny Show No. 3	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 28683	39	July 15
Bugs Bunny Show No. 4	"	"	F 28684	40	July 15
Who Stole the Body	Miracle Films Ltd.	Felix Films	F 28690	81	July 16
The Little Soldier (Le Petit Soldat)	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Georges De Beauregard/Societe Nouvelle De Cinema.	F 28695	88	July 19

The playing time of the film The Three Fables of Love (F. 28668) registered on July 4, 1963, has been corrected to read 76 minutes. The playing time of the film The Command (F 18929) registered on April 8, 1954, has been amended to 81 minutes (7,330 feet). The playing time of the film The Crimson Pirate (Br/E 17173) registered on November 4, 1952, has been amended to 94 minutes (8,420 feet).

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits during August to October, 1963

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during August to October 1963.

AUSTRALIA (Canberra)	*A. F. Collings	British Trade Commissioner	From August	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (Bombay), Canada (Vancouver and Edmonton) and Australia (Sydney).
CANADA †(Ottawa)	J. A. E. Smart, i.d.c.	British Trade Commissioner	From September	In present post since 1958.
§*G. Miles	British Trade Commissioner	From September	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Perth).
(Montreal)	†*S. G. Jobson	British Trade Commissioner	From October	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Toronto.
(Vancouver)	W. C. Hodgkins	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September and October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Canberra).
CONGO REPUBLIC (Leopoldville)	†B. W. Gordon	First Secretary (Commercial)	End August (London only)	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), and Peru (Lima).
GHANA (Accra)	A. H. G. Amy	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From September	In present post since 1962.
INDIA (Bombay)	*S. C. Stout	British Trade Commissioner	September/October	Has also served as British Trade Commissioner in Singapore.
JAMAICA (Kingston)	†J. N. McKelvie	British Trade Commissioner	Late August/early September	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Canberra) and Federation of Malaya (Kuala Lumpur).
KENYA (Nairobi)	†P. C. Burdett	British Trade Commissioner	Mid-August (London only)	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Winnipeg) and Pakistan (Chittagong).
NIGERIA (Lagos)	†W. B. J. Dobbs	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From September	In present post since 1961.
(Kaduna)	†G. J. Swaffield	British Trade Commissioner	From October	Was previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Ottawa and Vancouver).
SPAIN (Madrid)	E. A. Arnoux	Second Secretary (Commercial)	September	Has served as Third Secretary (Commercial) Cuba (Havana).
TURKEY (Ankara)	T. W. Sharp	Second Secretary (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1961.
TRUCIAL STATES (Abu Dhabi)	†Col. J. E. H. Boustead, C.M.G., D.S.O.	H.M. Political Agent	Early September (London only)	In present post since 1962.
UNITED STATES (Washington)	H. C. L. Fassnidge	Second Secretary (Commercial)	From August	In present post since 1962.

† Ottawa is primarily an administrative rather than a commercial centre. § Deals with Federal Customs and Tariff matters.
* Not returning to Post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to dicuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Officer, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

Thursday July 18

Electric Fittings and British Standards

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if, in the interests of public safety, he would issue regulations to prohibit the import of all electrical fittings where the leads did not comply with the British standards of red for positive or live, black for negative or neutral, and green for earth. In reply he said that Mr. Henry Brooke, the Home Secretary, was preparing regulations prescribing the colour coding of leads for domestic electrical appliances, and these regulations would apply to imports.

British Heavy Industry in Latin America

Asked what plans he had for encouraging British industry to manufacture in Latin-American countries the type of equipment produced by British heavy industries in partnership with the host countries, the President replied: 'The Government does not seek to influence firms' commercial judgment in this matter. British firms may set up manufacture in Latin America, as in other parts of the world, subject to their obtaining Exchange Control permission for the remittance of funds outside the Sterling Area.'

Imports of Granite

Details of the amount and value of granite imported from South Africa and India, respectively, for each of the last ten years were circulated in the official report.

Industrial Publicity for Scotland

The President was asked what steps he intended to take to increase and improve the publicity pertaining to the incentives available to industrialists willing to expand in development districts; and in particular what special additional steps he intended to take to increase such publicity in Scotland. In reply he said: 'Now that the Local Employment Bill has received Royal Assent a revised and consolidated version of "Expanding Industry" will be published as soon as possible. We shall also publish shortly a more elaborate brochure describing the incentives and facilities available in each of the development districts, including those in Scotland.'

Industrial Development in South-West England

The President was asked what proposals he had for Government assistance to establish new industries in the South-West of England, where wages were below the national average. In reply the President said he would continue to encourage industrial development in all localities in the South-West of England listed as development districts, where the provisions of the Local Employment Act applied.

Advance Factories and Employment in Development Areas

The President replied to a number of questions dealing with the building of advance factories, the attraction of new industries, and availability of employment in the development areas in Wales, Scotland and North-West England, details of which are to be found in *Hansard*.

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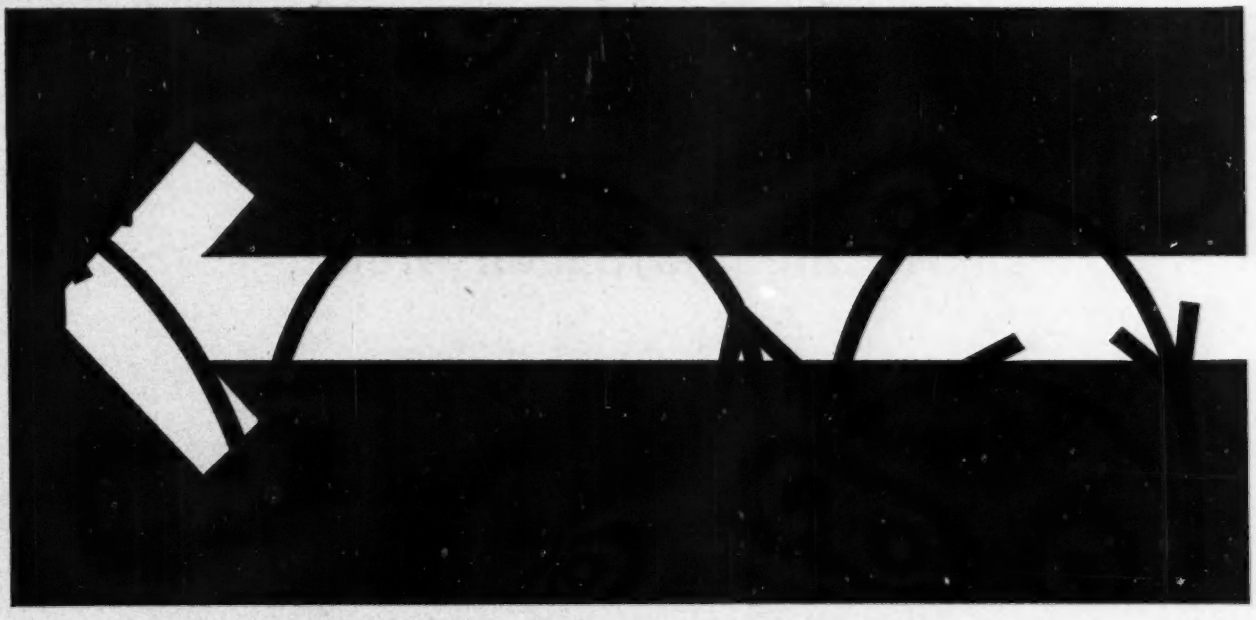

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	July 5	Oct. 4
Europe	June 7	Sept. 6
United Kingdom	May 3	Aug. 2

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† Indicates fair which is held in alternative years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on on July 5, June 7 and May 3 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Amendment:

The Board of Trade have been advised that the Tripoli International Trade Fair will now be held from March 28 – April 20, 1964, and not February 28 – March 28, 1964, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 14, 1963, and subsequent issues.

Addition:

SEATTLE: MATERIAL HANDLING INSTITUTE SHOW – September 22-24, 1964.
* Apply Material Handling Institute, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

EUROPE

Amendment:

The Board of Trade have been advised that the International Exhibition of Women's Ready-made Apparel is to be held in Paris from November 10-18, 1963, and not November 2-11, 1963, as previously shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 24, 1962, and subsequent issues.

Additions:

MILAN: 38TH INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE EXHIBITION—November 30-December 9, 1963.
† Apply, A.N.C.M.A., Via Mauro Macchi 32, Milan.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S READY-MADE APPAREL—April 12-20, 1964.
* Apply, Salon International Du Pret a Porter Feminin, Commissariat-General, 23 rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Paris 2e.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR AND MOTORCYCLE SHOW—October 1-11, 1964.
* Apply, Mr. R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5889).

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: "DAILY MAIL" IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION—March 3-30, 1964, at Olympia.
* Apply, Associated Newspapers Ltd., Carmelite House, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6000).

SWINDON: BATH AND WEST AGRICULTURAL SHOW—June 3-6, 1964.
* Apply, The Secretary, Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath.

LONDON: THE ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR AND EXHIBITION—June 10-25, 1964. At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.
* Apply, Captain C. S. Platts, A.C.I.S., Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel. Grosvenor 6363).

MALVERN: THREE COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW—June 16-18, 1964.
* Apply, The Secretary, Three Counties Agricultural Society, Malvern, Worcestershire. (Tel. Malvern 2231).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION 1964—June 25-July 9, 1964. At Olympia.
* Apply, Machine Tool Trades Association, 25-28 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 7542).

International Printing Machinery on Show in London

THE ASSOCIATION OF British Manufacturers of Printers' Machinery, sponsors of the 11th International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition ('IPEX'), say that over a million square feet of display space of both Olympia and Earls Court, London, are being used to exhibit the products of over 600 firms from July 16 to 27. The exhibition was visited by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, on the opening day (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 19, page 142).

Printing, with its associations with mass production, technology, culture and art, is one of the most conservative of industries and yet one of the most far-seeing. The readiness of this industry, whose conventional techniques are essentially mechanized versions of those practised five hundred years ago, to accept new ideas is strikingly demonstrated at the exhibition. Electronic printing systems – many of them which seem to indicate that sophisticated printing machinery may eventually form part of normal office equipment – are very much in evidence. Film-setting and photo-electric composing machines, electronically-corrected colour printing and magnetic inks for use with computers are among the new ideas on show.

It is also obvious that this is one of the least insular of industries. Over one-third of the products on display came from overseas, in particular from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, East Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Japan. Clearly, British manufacturers of printing machinery, papers and inks, and suppliers of printers' materials and services, benefit by this extra-territorial outlook. Published trading figures quoted recently by Mr. Jack Matson, chairman of the ABMPM, showed that exports of printing and allied trade machinery from the United Kingdom had risen by almost 25 per cent in a single year. In the same period imports had decreased by over 12 per cent.

The purpose of the main exhibition is functional and technical: to assemble for display the latest machinery available for all the processes employed by the printing and allied trades. However, to emphasise the importance of the part played by printing in civilization and to complement the technical exhibits at IPEX there is a feature entitled 'Printing and the Mind of Man', which occupies the whole of the King's Library at the British Museum and 12,600 square feet of space on the first floor at Earls Court. Together with examples of historic printing machinery, a Gutenberg Bible; Christopher Columbus's dispatch announcing the discovery of America; works by Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Karl Marx, and many other documents which have changed the course of history or which have profoundly influenced men's thoughts are on display.

Only a very brief selection of the 600 exhibitors can be described in the space available. Below are some of the items of special interest.

Twenty-one award-winning British posters are being shown on a stand in the Purple Hall of Olympia. These are the winners of the annual competition organized by the Council of Industrial Design.

A new machine for cutting and creasing 5,000 sheets per hour is being displayed by William Crosland Limited. This is their AP-D press for sheets measuring 26in. by 36in., which can accommodate paper, paperboard, plastics and corrugated board.

Production speeds of more than 70,000 copies per hour are claimed for the new Scott-Vickers Super Seventy Newspaper Press

(Continued on next page)

9-17 SEPTEMBER 1963

INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR UTRECHT

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Closed on Sunday 15th September

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ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR
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U.K. Agents:
Exhibition Consultants Ltd.
11, Manchester Square
London W.1. / tel. Hunter 1951

Unit, which is one of the principal exhibits by Vickers Armstrongs (Engineers) Ltd.

Two fully hydraulic three-roller mills for grinding, mixing or blending the different components used in the manufacture of printing inks, paints, pastes and other substances are shown by Buhler Brothers (England) Ltd.

Cobden Chadwick Limited are displaying a new version of their four-colour flexographic machine for printing on polythene or cellulose film.

Samples of Syntosil – said to be the first commercially made paper to use a furnish of synthetic fibres – are being shown by Henry Long and Sons (London) Ltd.

One of the largest ranges of printing machinery is on the Soag Machinery Company's stand, where more than 30 machines covering printing, bookbinding, paper converting and corrugated carton production are demonstrated in operation.

An academic and technical feature was provided by the International Printing Conference, arranged jointly by The Institute of Printing and the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association and held in Olympia from July 23 to 25. Papers on a wide range of printing topics and more particularly on the application of the results of scientific investigation of printing techniques during the past decade were presented.

British Week in Dusseldorf

REPRESENTATIVES of the City of Dusseldorf municipal authorities and of Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce visited London between July 15 and 19, to discuss activities connected with the planned 'British Week' to be held there next May. Full support has been promised by the civic authorities and tradesmen in Dusseldorf for the 'Week' which is planned as a massive sales drive for British consumer and consumer durable goods.

Separate programmes were arranged for the two groups who were entertained by the Board of Trade and Sir William McFadzean, Chairman of the Export Council for Europe, on the evening of their arrival. The programme for the eight members of the Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce (who were invited by ECE) included visits to the Federation of British Industries, the Council of Industrial Design, the London Chamber of Commerce and a number of London stores and firms who are participating actively in the 'Week'.

The programme for the civic delegation of seven included inspection of window displays, tea at the House of Commons, a reception by the German Ambassador and meetings with London travel and transport representatives. The Board of Trade, Foreign Office and Export Council for Europe are all co-operating in this promotion which has been well received in Dusseldorf.

Mr. Ion Earle, Chief Executive of ECE, said at a press reception on July 16 that he considers that the support being given by the Dusseldorf authorities and tradesmen is very encouraging, and he thinks there is little doubt the Germans are prepared to buy. He feels that the rôle of ECE is to get this message over to British industry and commerce and ensure action is taken. So far 19,000 copies of their leaflet has been circulated, and the support of over 50 industries seems assured.

Mr. Earle also said that plans are being made for samples exhibitions of British consumer goods to be displayed in Dusseldorf in the autumn so that trade buyers can see something of the range of British products and plans are also in hand for a special aircraft to fly British sales directors to the city in November.

ECE have published the Dusseldorf Handbook containing details of everything of interest to a company selling in Dusseldorf.

It is expected that three further missions totalling some 120 in number will be coming to London in September which will include buyers and retailers of foodstuffs and representatives of the Dusseldorf Central Buying Organization. During the 'Week' some outstanding cultural events will also be held to support this venture.

Construction Equipment Exhibition

In the paragraph on page 98 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 12 describing the attendance at the Construction Equipment Exhibition held at Crystal Palace June 25/July 5, it was stated that visitors from overseas countries totalled 65. This should read that there were visitors from 65 countries.

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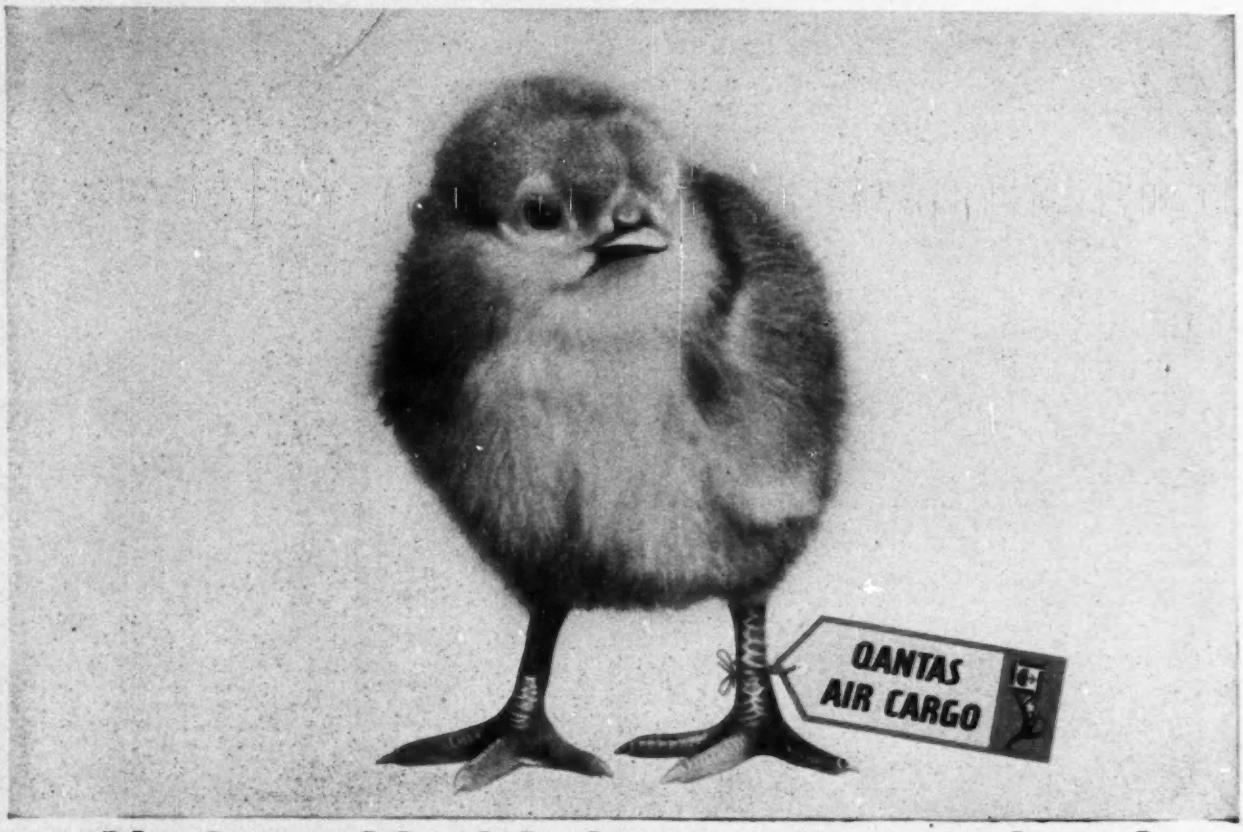

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42 years of dependable service. The oldest established airline in the English-speaking world, Qantas has grown up in the Air Cargo business and has helped to make Air Cargo the dynamic force it has become in the expanding world of international trade. Next time you want to get your product there in a hurry, specify Qantas to your Air Cargo Agent or contact B.O.A.C., General Sales Agents for Qantas.

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Overseas Trade Section

1963 Quotas for U.K. Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany

AS THE RESULT of negotiations in Bonn an Agreed Minute was signed in London on July 15 establishing the following quotas for imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from the United Kingdom and its Dependent Overseas Territories in the period from January 1 to December 31, 1963:

Serial No.	Commodity	Commodity Code Numbers	DM
1	Raw furs originating in countries not members of the former OEEC	4101 15, 25, 35, 65 4301 20-50, 80 4302 80	7,500,000
2	Canned and bottled fruit and canned and bottled fruit juices	2006 ex 72, ex 75 ex 79 2007 ex 13, ex 23	
3	Wine	2205 51, 59, 61, 69, 90	p.m.
4	Ice cream	1806 ex 50 2107 ex 20	200,000
5	Roasted and salted peanuts, cashews, hazels and almonds and mixtures thereof in tins or packets	2006 ex 79	750,000
6	Herrings cured	0302 51	3,000,000
7	(a) Azaleas in flower or in bud	0602 ex 57	100,000
	(b) Apple trees on root stocks and apple seedlings	0602 ex 51	100,000
8	Fresh cut flowers	0603 11, 12, 13, 19	*100,000
9	Fresh vegetables	0701 14, 41, 51, 52, 71, 81, 85	200,000
10	Miscellaneous foodstuffs not otherwise specified including:		
	(a) Breakfast cereals	1902 ex 10, ex 91, ex 99	11,000,000
	(b) Canned vegetables	2002 ex 54, ex 55, ex 56, ex 59	See footnote (i)
	(c) Marmalades, jams and table jellies	2005 ex 95	See footnote (ii)
	(d) Pickles	2001 ex 10, ex 90	
	(e) Soups	2105 ex 20, ex 51, ex 59	See footnote (iii)
	(f) Cocoa preparations including drinking chocolate	1902 10, 50 ex 91	
	(g) Whale solubles	2301 ex 99, 2307 30	See footnote (iii)
	(h) Fish based cat and dog foods not containing cereals or cereal products	2307 ex 61	See footnote (iv)

* (Subject to confirmation before September 30, 1963)

Serial No.	Commodity	Commodity Code Numbers	DM
11	Prepared doughnut mix	ex 1902 91	50,000
12	Speciality flour	1902 99	150 tons
13	Canned meat	1602 50, ex 99	250 tons
14	Carcase meat		p.m.
15	Glacé cherries	2004 ex 51	p.m.
16	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products from Dependent Overseas Territories		1,500,000 See footnote (v)
17	Kenya butter	0403 10	p.m.

Footnotes:

(i) Not more than DM. 800,000.

(ii) Not more than DM. 850,000.

(iii) *De facto* liberalized.

(iv) The import of meat based cat and dog foods is excluded on grounds of veterinary regulations. This quota does not include fish based cat and dog foods having a cereal content. These are subject to the payment of a levy under the EEC cereal regulations and are not subject to quantitative restrictions.

(v) This heading is valid for imports of goods not listed elsewhere in this Annex consigned direct from any of the Dependent Overseas Territories to the Federal Republic accompanied by a certificate of origin. Individual transactions shall not exceed DM. 24,000 in value. The Federal Republic reserves its right to limit imports under this heading to a maximum of 12 per cent of the quota for each commodity type. Imports of products falling under commodity code numbers 0401 50, 0402 13, 19, 90 and 0403 10, 50 are not included under this quota.

No quotas were established for imports into the United Kingdom from West Germany as the importation of all goods which are of interest to the Federal Republic is on open general or open individual licence or on global quota.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 4130, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2171).

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A New Survey of Hungary for Businessmen

THE LONDON Chamber of Commerce sent a Mission to Hungary in April 1963 at the invitation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The Mission was led by Lord Kilmarnock, and was in Hungary from April 25 to May 7. The findings of the Mission are published in a report entitled 'Hungary – A Survey for businessmen'. The publication of the Report coincided with the Annual Meeting of the Hungarian Section of the London Chamber on July 18, which was addressed by the President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Odon Kallos, in the presence of the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Jeno Incze. Mr. Incze paid a private visit to the United Kingdom from July 15 to July 19 to see the Hungarian Exhibition at Lewis's Ltd. in Manchester entitled 'Window on Hungary'. During his visit Mr. Incze called on the President of the Board of Trade who entertained him to lunch. Mr. Incze was accompanied by Mr. J. Biro, a Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Mission's Report is intended as a comprehensive study for British businessmen engaged or wishing to participate in Anglo-Hungarian trade. It indicates the pattern of Hungary's foreign trade in recent years, together with an analysis of the likely trends in trade during the remainder of Hungary's current Five Year Plan. The problems associated with Hungarian exports to this country are set out in some detail, the predominant nature of Hungary's planning organizations are explained, and an outline of Hungary's banking arrangements is given.

The Report endeavours to serve as a guide on methods of doing business with Hungary and the particular problem of trading with a centrally planned economy whose foreign trade is conducted through State-controlled foreign trade enterprises. A concluding chapter on Hungary's tourist possibilities lays stress on its importance as a means of earning foreign exchange for Hungary.

In addition the text of the Anglo-Hungarian trade arrangements, together with quotas for the current period, a list of the foreign trade enterprises, and a list of Hungarian goods for export to the UK, are given in the Appendix.

It is evident that there is a considerable potential market for British capital equipment in Hungary, particularly as there has recently been a marked improvement in Anglo-Hungarian trade relations. The Mission found a very substantial measure of goodwill towards Britain during their stay in Hungary, and providing Hungarian export enterprises succeed in finding new outlets for their products in the UK there is every possibility of raising the total turnover of Anglo-Hungarian trade from its present annual level of approximately £11m.

The Hungarians will have to study the British market a good deal more thoroughly in order to achieve substantial results and conversely more careful attention must be paid to the Hungarian market by British exporters. The number of British business visitors to Hungary is increasing but competition from Continental countries is extremely keen and the Hungarian engineer is by tradition familiar with German and other Continental equipment.

With this in mind the Report urges that 'British firms interested in trade with Hungary should establish and maintain close contact with the planning and executive managements to ensure that the Hungarians are kept constantly informed about all British technological developments of potential interest in their planning and production'. The Report is available from the London Chamber of Commerce, Hungarian Section, at 5s. post free.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Tunisia and Austria

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 18-21, 1963, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Austria.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from May 1, 1963 to April 30, 1964. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged.

Tunisia and Spain

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 18-21, 1963, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Spain.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged

Tunisia and Norway

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 18-21, 1963, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Norway.

The agreement is renewed for a further period from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of the above three notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Business Tour to Sweden

THE BIRMINGHAM Chamber of Commerce, in conjuction with the British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden, have arranged an inclusive business tour to Sweden from October 6 to 13 next.

The tour is aimed at providing an opportunity for local businessmen to travel and stay economically in Sweden for the full week beginning October 6. Every businessman on the tour will have an opportunity of either taking part in a full organised programme, or carrying out his own special programme of visits.

Overall the tour is planned to meet the requirements of three types of businessman: *the New Exporter;* in the first place it will give an opportunity at a minimum cost to the businessman whose company has not previously done any business in Sweden, to go out and study the market, make initial contact and if possible appoint an agent. *The Routine Visitor;* secondly, the tour will provide an opportunity for firms with established trade in Sweden to send a sales executive on a routine visit to their agents and customers, taking advantage of the cheap group travel and accommodation facilities, and *the Special Sales Drive Visitor.* Finally, it is hoped that a number of top executives from local firms already selling there will take this opportunity to make a personal visit to the market to boost their company's sales in Sweden. At the same time the special arrangements for high-level contacts will enable them to form a clear view of the longer term prospects for their sales in Sweden, and accordingly plan the expansion of their sales to Sweden in the next two or three years.

Inquiries to the Secretary, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 360, 75 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

(Continued on next page)

A Window on Hungary

Mr. Odon Kallos, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the opening of the exhibition 'A Window on Hungary' which opened for two weeks on July 15 at Lewis's store, Manchester.

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Sweden and Bulgaria

THE SWEDISH Ministry of Foreign Affairs have issued a communique to the effect that a new trade agreement between Sweden and Bulgaria was concluded in Stockholm on May 10, 1963.

The agreement, which is to run for a three-year period, provides increased scope for Swedish exports of cellulose, paper and board, fish, chemicals, resistance material, iron and steel, machinery, plant and ships.

Swedish imports from Bulgaria will consist mainly of grapes and other fruit and vegetables. Other large quotas will include chemicals, pharmaceuticals, grey cloth and certain metals.

Since July 1, 1962, payments have been made in convertible currencies.

During 1962 Swedish exports to Bulgaria amounted to Kr. 8 million, compared with Kr. 6.1 million in 1961. Imports from Bulgaria totalled Kr. 6.5 million in 1962, compared with Kr. 3.9 million in 1961.

France and Japan

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of May 15, 1963, announced that a new trade agreement was signed in Paris on May 14, 1963, between the Governments of Japan and France. The Agreement is valid for six years.

Bilateral quotas have been established for the exchange of goods between the two countries during the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964. Within these quotas French exports to Japan include wine, woollen fabrics, perfumery, glass, tulle and lace. Japanese exports to France and the French Overseas Territories include foodstuffs, dyestuffs, wood, silks and textiles, carpets, jewellery, fishing nets, cutlery, television and radio sets, cameras and projectors, and sports equipment.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Austria and Poland

H.M. EMBASSY in Vienna have reported the signing of a new trade agreement between Austria and Poland on May 24, 1963.

The more important increases in the Austrian export quota list are for cellulose at 3,000 tons; paper 150,0000 dollars; iron and steel wire, 1m. dollars; chains, 400,000 dollars; machinery, 1·5m. dollars; pumps and compressors, 400,000 dollars; cable, 1m. dollars; electrical machines, 4m. dollars; chemical and pharmaceutical products, 1m. dollars; rubber tyres and inner tubes, 400,000 dollars, and grinding materials, 1m. dollars.

Increases in the Polish export quota list are mainly in the sector of agricultural produce. Two new quotas have been established, for feathers and down at a value of 90,000 dollars, and for 500 tons of paraffin. The quota for carbon electrode scrap has been increased to 15,000 tons, and the quota for pulp wood to 200,000 cubic metres.

Full details (in English) of the new quotas, for the period August 1, 1963, to July 31, 1964, are available in the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 358).

Denmark and Switzerland

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Swiss *Recuril des Lois Fédérales* that a further agricultural agreement between Switzerland and Denmark was signed at Lisbon on May 11, 1963. This modifies the agreement reached on December 21, 1959, relating to the import into Switzerland of Danish agricultural products and foodstuffs. Full details (in French) of the new agreement may be seen in Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

Advertising and the Press in Africa

Information – including advertisement rates and data – on the advertising media, services and facilities in Africa is provided in the 1963 *Advertising and Press Annual of All Africa*. It is obtainable from Africa and Overseas Press Agency Limited, 13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4. Price £3 10s.

Czechoslovakia and Poland

THE POLISH press has announced that a Protocol on trade and payments between Poland and Czechoslovakia for 1963 was signed in Warsaw on April 29.

Under the Protocol, Polish exports to Czechoslovakia will include lathes and other machine tools, electric furnaces, agricultural machinery, trailers, building cranes, delivery vans, hard coal, rolled products, zinc electrodes, soda ash and various chemicals, plastics, drugs and medicines, household utensils and clothes, etc.

Czechoslovakia in return will supply Poland with machinery and installations, including lathes, power-producing machinery, hoisting and mining machinery, tractors, agricultural machinery, automobile stock, equipment for the textile, shoe, chemical and radio-technical industries, and raw materials for the production of kaolin, magnesite, synthetic fibres, cellulose, fibre glass, tyres and petroleum products.

The announcement states that Polish exports to Czechoslovakia amounted to 225 million foreign exchange zloties in 1962, compared with 5 million in 1959.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7618).

The People's Republic of China and Syria

TRADE, PAYMENTS, and technical co-operation agreements between Syria and China were signed in Peking on February 21, 1963. These agreements have been ratified by the new Syrian regime following the *coup d'état* of March 8. Included in the items which Syria agreed to supply to China under the trade agreement are cotton, cereals and other agricultural products. Among the goods which China agreed to supply to Syria in return are machine tools, motor-cars, electronic equipment, tea and chemicals.

Under the technical co-operation agreement China agreed to supply Syria with factories, industrial equipment and technical assistance to the value of 70 million Sw. Fr. (nearly £6 million) between 1963 and 1973.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2197), quoting reference C.R.E. 6887.G.

The People's Republic of China and Morocco

A FURTHER TRADE agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Kingdom of Morocco was signed in Peking on March 30, 1963, to last for one year, the period being from March 30, 1963, to March 29, 1964.

Moroccan exports to China will include phosphates, superphosphates, hyperphosphates, non-ferrous metal ores, cork, cotton, washed wool, preserved sardines, commercial vehicles and spare parts, handicraft products and coarse grains. Exports from China to Morocco will include tea, fabrics of cotton and fibranne, fabrics of natural silk, chemical products, miscellaneous equipment, sewing machines, handicraft products, iron and steel products and light industrial products.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2197), quoting reference C.R.E. 6518G.

Common Market Law Review

Great legal changes are taking place in Europe as a result of the application of the Treaty of Rome. A new journal, the 'Common Market Law Review', has been started to spread information and to comment on the interpretation and application of Community law. Legal experts from all countries will be contributing. It will be published in four parts per annum at a cost of £5, or 25s. per part. Volume I was published in June, 1963. Copies: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Electronic Analogue Computer for State Stores Board (Queensland). August 7. E.S.B. 23280/63.*

Pumps and Motors for Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. January 22, 1964. E.S.B. 23506/63.*

Keys; Switchboard for Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne. September 12. E.S.B. 23239/63.*

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania:

Cranes. August 28. E.S.B. 23237/63.*
Dam Gates. September 30. E.S.B. 23238/63.*

BURMA

Electrical Workshop Equipment; Compressors; Water Softening Plant for Electricity Supply Board. August 23. E.S.B. 23574/63.*
Stationery for Ministry of Defence. August 30. E.S.B. 23509/63.*

Textile Mills Management Committee, Rangoon:

Workshop Machinery and Equipment. August 10. E.S.B. 23573/63.*
Textile Testing Equipment. August 10. E.S.B. 23283/63.*

Civil Stores Committee (1):

Asbestos Packing. August 6. E.S.B. 23567/63.*
C.I. Pipes and Fittings. August 8. E.S.B. 23568/63.*
Air Compressor. August 13. E.S.B. 23569/63.*
Laboratory Equipment; Mines Safety and Survey Equipment. August 13. E.S.B. 23570/63.*
Bolts, Nuts and Washers. August 12. E.S.B. 23571/63.*
Sanitary Ware. August 12. E.S.B. 23278/63.*
Cement. August 8. E.S.B. 23279/63.*
Electric Power Supply Engines. August 13. E.S.B. 22667/63.*
Swing Fogging Machine. August 13. E.S.B. 23510/63.*
Water Pumps. August 6. E.S.B. 23504/63.*
Filament Lamps; Insulating Tape. August 6. E.S.B. 23505/63.*
Drawing Instruments. August 5. E.S.B. 22884/63.*
Bitumen. August 5. E.S.B. 22882/63.*
Dumper. August 6. E.S.B. 23241/63.*
Bolts; Hooks and Eyes. August 6. E.S.B. 23501/63.*
M.S. Rounds, Plate and Channel. August 6. E.S.B. 23502/63.*
Glazed Tiles. August 6. E.S.B. 23503/63.*
Recording Discs. August 5. E.S.B. 22883/63.*
Screws – Wood. August 5. E.S.B. 23219/63.*
Screws (Wood, Eye and Hook). August 5. E.S.B. 23229/63.*
Screws – Wood. August 5. E.S.B. 23220/63.*
Hinges. August 5. E.S.B. 23230/63.*

CEYLON

Vehicles for Colombo Port Commission. August 28. E.S.B. 23218/63.
Air-Conditioning Plant for Department of Government Electrical Undertakings. September 3. E.S.B. 22861/63.

COLOMBIA

Road Construction Equipment for Department of Cundinamarca. August 5. E.S.B. 23537/63.

Autonomous Regional Corporation:

Transmission and Distribution Lines Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 23296/63.
Electricity Sub-stations. September 17. E.S.B. 23295/63.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Alloy Steel. August 6. E.S.B. 23274/63.*
Radial Drilling Machine. August 9. E.S.B. 23275/63.*

GREECE

Hellenic State Railways:

Electric Lamps. August 6. E.S.B. 23848/63.*
Safety Glass. August 23. E.S.B. 23842/63.*
Railway Equipment. August 9. E.S.B. 23847/63.*

Ministry of Trade:

Air-Chambers. August 8. E.S.B. 23538/63.*
Standard Gauge Turnouts. August 12. E.S.B. 23840/63.*
Rail Welding Machinery. August 16. E.S.B. 23541/63.*
Bandages and Gauze. August 5. E.S.B. 23839/63.*
Track Turnouts. August 23. E.S.B. 23841/63.*
Electrodes. August 8. E.S.B. 22885/63.*
Structural Steel. August 5. E.S.B. 22887/63.*
Permanent Way Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 23235/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. August 5. E.S.B. 23236/63.*

INDIA

Bye-Pass Gates for Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh. August 19. E.S.B. 23827/63.
Dairy Machinery and Equipment for Government of Maharashtra. August 19. E.S.B. 23243/63.
Crawler Excavator for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. August 16. E.S.B. 23812/63.
Electrical Equipment for Jammu and Kashmir Government. September 9. E.S.B. 23813/63.
Power Conductor for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 22754/63.
Plant for the Manufacture of M.S. Pipes for Talwara Township Procurement Circle. August 16. E.S.B. 23829/63.
Paper Cutting Machine for Controller of Stationery, Kerala. September 16. E.S.B. 23822/63.*
Thermal Insulation Project for the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 23245/63.
Parts for Power Outlet Gates for Rediel Gate Manufacturing Division, Poona. September 8. E.S.B. 23512/63.
Waterworks Scheme for Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20037/63.*
Mobile Crane for Government of Gujarat. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22012/63.*
Fire Fighting Equipment for Gujarat Electricity Board. August 13. E.S.B. 23244/63.
Workshop Equipment for U.P. State Electricity Board. August 29. E.S.B. 23242/63.*

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:

Fog Signal Unit. August 9. E.S.B. 23814/63.*
Airfield Lighting Equipment. August 8. E.S.B. 23828/63.*

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

Crushing, Screening and Loading Plant. September 9. E.S.B. 23246/63.
X-Ray Equipment. August 16. E.S.B. 23247/63.

Mysore State Electricity Board:

Transformers. August 28. E.S.B. 23810/63.*
Switchgear. August 12. E.S.B. 23811/63.*

Port of Calcutta Commission:

Pumps. August 30. E.S.B. 23202/63.
Portable Gas Cutting Plant. August 9. E.S.B. 23824/63.

Central Railway:

Rectifier Sets. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to September 16. E.S.B. 19230/63.*
Sprinkler System. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22029/63.*

No. 9 of a series

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters (*Continued*)

Orissa State Electricity Board:

Transformers. August 5. E.S.B. 23215/63.*
Telephone Equipment. August 21. E.S.B. 23214/63.*

National Coal Development Corporation:

Coal Cutting Machines. August 29. E.S.B. 23825/63.*
Transformers. August 19. E.S.B. 23826/63.*
Transformers; Circuit Breakers; Switchgear. August 30. E.S.B. 23248/63.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

Protective Relays. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 21471/63.*
Cranes. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 21. E.S.B. 13908/63.*

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:

Pumping Sets. August 14. E.S.B. 23300/63.
Diesel Generator Set. August 8. E.S.B. 23299/63.
Bandsaw Blades. August 8. E.S.B. 23557/63.
Globe Valves. August 5. E.S.B. 23558/63.
Glass Sealing Machine. August 19. E.S.B. 23066/63.
Sealing Machine for Glass. August 20. E.S.B. 23599/63.
Steel Cyclone and Accessories. August 30. E.S.B. 23511/63.
Rectifiers. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to August 5. E.S.B. 20047/63.*
Testing Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21051/63.*

IRAN

Chemicals for Iranian Tea Organization. September 7. E.S.B. 23287/63.*

Iranian State Railways:

Pumps; Pipes and Fittings; Wash-Hand-Basins and Closets. August 27. E.S.B. 23286/63.*
Drills (Sleeper). August 24. E.S.B. 23288/63.*

IRAQ

Road Construction for Ministry of Communications. September 7. E.S.B. 23528/63.*
Boilers for Government Oil Refineries Administration. August 17. E.S.B. 23527/63.
Mobile Broadcast and Television Unit for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22789/63.*

Iraqi Ports Administration:

Mercury Lamps. August 11. E.S.B. 23529/63.
R.S. Joists. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22796/63.*
Copper Sheets and Tacks. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22797/63.*

Ministry of Defence:

Spare Parts for Electric Motors and Pumps. August 7. E.S.B. 23522/63.
Tools. August 11. E.S.B. 23523/63.

Baghdad Water Supply Administration:

Water Meters. September 1. E.S.B. 23524/63.
Sulphate of Alumina. September 1. E.S.B. 23525/63.

Ministry of Municipalities:

Orthotolodine Reagent. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22782/63.*
Bleaching Powder. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22783/63.*
Granular Sulphate. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22784/63.*
Sluice Valve Hydrants. August 10. E.S.B. 23530/63.*
Equipment for Water Distribution System. August 14. E.S.B. 23531/63.

KOREA

Tractors, Trucks and Crane; Soil Testing Equipment for Office of Supply. August 22. E.S.B. 23838/63.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Cast Iron Pipe Fittings. August 21. E.S.B. 23259/63.*
Pipes and Sockets. August 14. E.S.B. 23260/63.*
Mild Steel Plates. August 7. E.S.B. 23262/63.*
Oils and Greases. August 11. E.S.B. 23261/63.*

MALAYA

Dumpers for Director of Public Works. August 8. E.S.B. 23533/63.

MOROCCO

Completion of Dam for Office National des Irrigations. August 12. E.S.B. 23833/63.

NETHERLANDS

Directorate of Waterways:

Dredging Project. August 9. E.S.B. 23263/63.
Road Construction Project. August 21. E.S.B. 23264/63.

NEW ZEALAND

Junction Boxes for N.Z. Electricity Department. August 9. E.S.B. 23255/63.*
Meters for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. August 16. E.S.B. 23254/63.*
Canvas for Ministry of Works. August 13. E.S.B. 23297/63.*
Wire Rope for Lyttleton Harbour Board, Christchurch. August 16. E.S.B. 23566/63.*

General Post Office:

Cable, Plugs and Sockets. August 19. E.S.B. 23564/63.*
Coach Screws. August 26. E.S.B. 23565/63.*
Blotting Paper. August 21. E.S.B. 23587/63.*
Rubber Dates. August 20. E.S.B. 23588/63.*

PAKISTAN

Psophometers for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate-General. August 20. E.S.B. 23831/63.
Electrical Equipment for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. August 19. E.S.B. 23289/63.*

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Printing Machinery. August 19. E.S.B. 23228/63.*
Capes. August 15. E.S.B. 23227/63.*

PARAGUAY

Road Asphalting and Drainage Reconstruction; Construction of a Bridge for Ministry of Public Works. Apply by August 15. E.S.B. 23251/63.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Tractor for Municipal Commission of Homoine. August 9. E.S.B. 23586/63.

Public Works Department, Lourenço Marques:

Water Supply Scheme. August 13. E.S.B. 23584/63.
Water Supply Scheme. August 13. E.S.B. 23585/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Road Works Equipment for Junta Autonoma das Estradas de Angola. August 10. E.S.B. 23598/63.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Gramophones for Ministry of Education. August 9. E.S.B. 23818/63.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Drainage Sewage Disposal Schemes for the Ministry of the Interior. Apply by August 19. E.S.B. 23235/63.

SINGAPORE

Science and Laboratory Equipment for Central Supplies Office. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 23834/63.
Air-Conditioning Plant for Public Works Department, Kallang. August 9. E.S.B. 23104/63.

SOUTH AFRICA

Airport Runways and Access Roads for South West African Administration. August 13. E.S.B. 1846/61.
Overhead Transmission Lines for City Council of Pretoria. August 13. E.S.B. 23298/63.

State Tender Board:

Pharmaceuticals. August 7. E.S.B. 23590/63.*
Pharmaceuticals. August 7. E.S.B. 23591/63.*
Air Compressor. August 13. E.S.B. 23592/63.*
Workshop Machines. August 14. E.S.B. 23595/63.*
Laboratory Apparatus. August 8. E.S.B. 23589/63.*
Rectifiers. August 7. E.S.B. 23594/63.*

South African Railways:

Cranes. August 16. E.S.B. 23516/63.*
Cotters; Key Seats. August 16. E.S.B. 23600/63.*
Steel Tyres. August 16. E.S.B. 23599/63.*
Fork Lift Trucks. August 16. E.S.B. 23517/63.*
Aircraft Engine Starter. August 16. E.S.B. 23515/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

The Central Purchasing Authority:

Electronic Tubes. August 21. Specification (in French) available. E.S.B. 23581/63.*
Electronic Tubes and Parts. August 21. E.S.B. 23579/63.*
Electrical Carrier Equipment. August 21. Specification (in French) available. E.S.B. 23578/63.*

SPAIN

Ministerio de Obras Publicas:

Construction of Harbour. August 10. E.S.B. 23562/63.
Concrete Mixers. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 23563/63.
Road Sweeper Machines. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 23576/63.
Air Hammers. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 23577/63.

SUDAN

Department of Posts and Telegraphs:

Telephone Cables. August 26. E.S.B. 23520/63.*
Telephone Equipment. August 27. E.S.B. 23534/63.*

SYRIA

Reconstruction of Railway Line for Executive Committee for the Recommissioning of the Hedjaz Railway Line. August 31. E.S.B. 23821/63.*

THAILAND

State Railway of Thailand:

Mild Steel. August 5. E.S.B. 23266/63.
Mild Steel Plate. August 7. E.S.B. 23532/63.
Railway Wagons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21746/63.*

TUNISIA

Chemicals for le Groupment des Importateurs d'Engrais. August 10. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 23836/63.*

TURKEY

NATO Infrastructure Contract:

Civil Engineering and Construction Work for Turkish Authorities. Apply by August 5. G.D. 950/63 (58).
Tamping Machines for State Railways Administration. August 14. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 23213/63.*

State Hydraulic Works:

Tractor Loaders. August 6. E.S.B. 23211/63.*
Pumps, Submersible and Diesel Generators. August 5. E.S.B. 23210/63.*

Turkish Maritime Bank:

Corrugated Furnaces. August 8. E.S.B. 23519/63.*
Cranes. August 8. E.S.B. 23518/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capacitor Equipment for Bonneville Power Administration. August 13. E.S.B. 23250/63.*
Autotransformer for Bureau of Reclamation. August 6. E.S.B. 23284/63.*

URUGUAY

Chemicals for State Oil Refinery. August 22. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 23823/63.*

VENEZUELA

Power Transformers for Corporacion Venezolana de Guayana. Apply by August 7. E.S.B. 23232/63.

(*Continued on page* 213)

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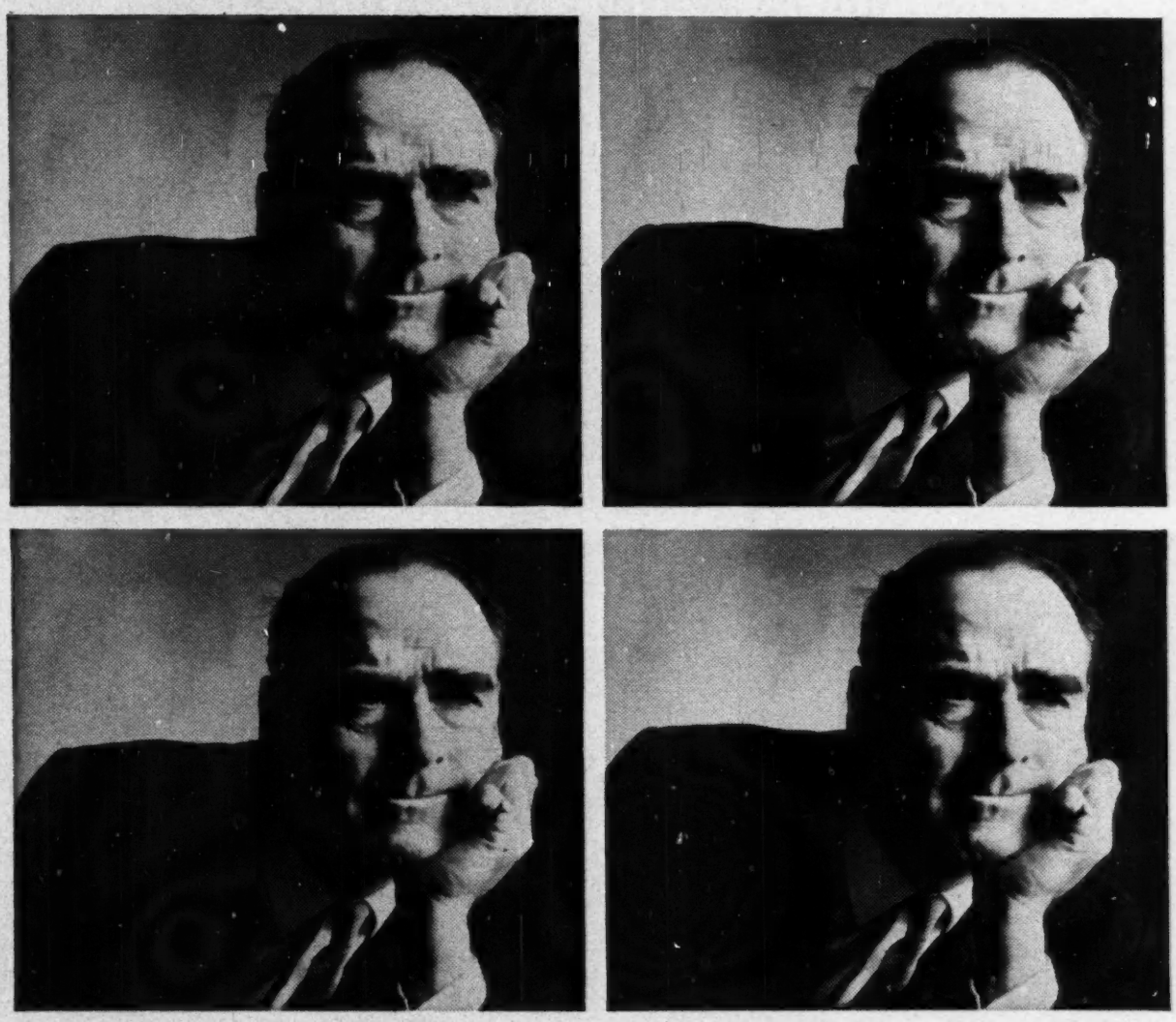

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for domestic cooking appliances; tools; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 23161/63.)
Manufacture under licence – die-cast products. (E.S.B. 23037/63.)

Bahrain
Agency inquiry for piping; builders' hardware; polythene sheeting; timber – further information. (E.S.B. 19319/63.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for aluminium sections; pre-fabricated builders' supplies; building materials. (E.S.B. 22538/63.)
Agency inquiry for food specialities. (E.S.B. 23353/63.)

Burma
Economic report, June 1963. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Cambodia
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 221/59.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for audio amplifiers; lightning protection apparatus; electro-medical equipment; master clock systems. (E.S.B. 22432/63.)
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical vitamins. (E.S.B. 22572/63.)
Manufacture under licence – mining equipment; conveying equipment; heavy construction machinery. (E.S.B. 22663/63.)
Manufacture under licence – sheet metal assemblies. (E.S.B. 23102/63.)
Manufacture under licence – heat exchangers. (E.S.B. 23125/63.)

Canary Islands
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 1004/60.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for copper printing rollers for textile mill. (E.S.B. 22636/63.)
Inquiry for machinery and materials for making line equipment; manufacturing plant – further information. (E.S.B. 21923/63.)
Market report on hospital equipment; medical appliances and dental equipment. (E.S.B. 14095/63.)

Chile
Inquiry for sludge clearing vehicles; paint sprayers. (E.S.B. 22412/63.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for washing machine assembly. (E.S.B. 22497/63.)

Cuba
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 3569/59.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for sports goods; fishing equipment; Christmas decorations. (E.S.B. 22644/63.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for machines for cleaning upholstery; floor cleaning machines. (E.S.B. 22103/63.)
Economic report, April 1963. (C.R.E. 2744/63.)
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 2744/63.)

Dominican Republic
Inquiry for animal foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20558/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for model kits; toys; sports goods; camping equipment; jewellery. (E.S.B. 22614/63.)
Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods; toys. (E.S.B. 22611/63.)
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 384/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for tweeds. (E.S.B. 22293/63.)
Agency inquiry for upholstery supplies; carpets. (E.S.B. 23323/63.)
Agency inquiry for food machinery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 22502/63.)
Agency inquiry for machinery and equipment for clothing industry. (E.S.B. 22587/63.)
Inquiry for machinery; tractors; motocultivators. (E.S.B. 22628/63.)
Inquiry for hardware for furniture. (E.S.B. 22668/63.)
Developments in the Bordeaux area. (E.S.B. 21996/63.)
Report on a visit to the coastal sector of the Herault, Aude and Pyrenees Orientales. (E.S.B. 23153/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery. (E.S.B. 22913/63.)
Manufacture under licence – adhesives. (E.S.B. 22036/63.)
Economic report, July 8-14, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for paper converting machinery; printing machinery; plastics binding machinery; paper products materials. (E.S.B. 22920/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 23375/63; E.S.B. 23325/63.)
Manufacture under licence – radio and television equipment; telecommunications equipment. (E.S.B. 22457/63.)

Italy/Spain
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2800/G.)

Jamaica
Inquiry for pulp concentrates for jams. (E.S.B. 22642/63.)

Japan
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 3810/63.)

Kenya
Inquiry for gift shop articles. (E.S.B. 22469/63.)
Manufacture under licence – high-class confectionery. (E.S.B. 22474/63.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant; electrical equipment; boiler suits; valves and fittings; metals. (E.S.B. 15941/63.)
Inquiry for G.I. water pipes and fittings. (E.S.B. 22592/63.)

Libya
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 22561/63.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for table linen; dress fabrics; curtains. (E.S.B. 22527/63.)
Inquiry for caravans. (E.S.B. 22516/63.)
Market report on camping equipment. (E.S.B. 18431/63.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for metal working machinery; machine tools. (E.S.B. 18240/63.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for packaging materials; nozzles for ballpoint pens; plastics extrusion machinery. (E.S.B. 20528/63.)

Norway
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 2994/63.)

Pakistan
Collaboration – ice cream. (E.S.B. 22519/63.)

Saudi Arabia
Proposed Developments – advance information. (E.S.B. 23311/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for fuel pump repair kits; clutch components; machines for slitting typewriter ribbon; plastics bonding machines. (E.S.B. 20228/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for radio and television components and instruments. (E.S.B. 22491/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 22670/63.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 18927/63.)

Sudan
Market report on china, pottery and glassware. (E.S.B. 19737/63.)

Trinidad
Inquiry in respect of miscellaneous agencies. (E.S.B. 23114/63.)

Tunisia
Inquiry for pipes and fittings; electrical equipment; gas meters. (E.S.B. 20722/63.)

Turkey
Collaboration – grain processing and standardization plant. (E.S.B. 22133/63.)
Collaboration – manufacture of carbon black. (E.S.B. 16111/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for razors, shaving accessories. (E.S.B. 22458/63.)
Inquiry for hypodermic and dental needles. (E.S.B. 21833/63.)
Inquiry for aluminium foil. (E.S.B. 22467/63.)
Inquiry for chemicals for lumber industry. (E.S.B. 12507/63.)
Inquiry for wire – further information. (E.S.B. 21913/63.)
Inquiry for copper for photo-engraving. (E.S.B. 22604/63.)
Inquiry for clothing; knitwear; purses; footwear. (E.S.B. 22445/63.)
Manufacture under licence – medical products. (E.S.B. 22990/63.)
Manufacture under licence – men's wear. (E.S.B. 20973/63.)
Manufacture under licence – processing and materials handling machinery – further information. (E.S.B. 19708/63.)
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 6967/R.)
Trade shows in the Philadelphia area to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate General at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (E.S.B. 22556/63.)

SOUTH AFRICA

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists (I)

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES have issued the eleventh global quota list and amendments to the current liberalization list. Full details of the quota list are given below and exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before *August 4, 1963*. Import licences will be valid for six months. The amended liberalization list will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2715).

Eleventh Quota List
(EMA and Free Currency Zone)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.10	Ivory	2	—	
2	08.01.20	Only coconuts	5	—	
3	09.01.11	Raw coffee (At the order of the Ministry of Customs)	—	400	
4	09.04.10	Pepper (unground)	25	50	
	05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon flowers			
	07	Cloves (not ground)			
	08	Nutmegs			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices			
5	10.05	Indian corn	—	1	
6	12.07.90	Only vermouth plants	2	—	
7	13.01.10	Only henna	—	2	
8	13.03.40	Only pectin	2	—	
9	14.04	Only corozo nuts	2	—	
10	15.03.10.20	Oleostearin	10	—	
11	15.05	Only pure lanoline	150	10	
	06	Other oils of animal origin			
	07.11	Castor oil			
	25	Palm oil			
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palm kernel oil			
	38	Other inedible vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Acid-oils for industry			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
	15.04.90	Only whale oil			
12	15.11.10	Glycerine	5	5	
13	17.02.29	Special sugars for medicine	5	—	
14	18.01	Cocoa beans	250	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter			
15	04.02 19.02.11	Baby food (excluding those containing malt). (With the permission of the Ministry of Health)	—	10	
16	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, mineral substances, sickness preventives for animals and other additives. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	40	
17	25.03	Only insoluble sulphur (for plants producing repair material for rubber tyres)	5	—	
	28.02	Only sulphur used in the rubber industry			
18	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	140	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	28.30.31	Sal ammoniac in powder (only for the industry of dry batteries)			
	28.42.42	Only pure chalk for the pharmaceutical industry			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
19	25.19	Natural magnesium carbonate (except those containing more than 2·5% of calcium oxide)	2	—	
20	25.24	Asbestos	100	—	
21	27.04	High grade coke for the carbide and ferrochrome industries	100	—	
22	27.10.20	Petroleum oils and the like (except standard solvent). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	500	
23	27.12	r.t.m. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	10	—	
24	28.02.10	Sulphur (refined)	—	5	
	20	Sulphur (precipitated)			
	30	Sulphur (colloidal)			
	40	Other			
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride (only those of codex specification or purer)			
25	26.01.76	Only rutile out of titanium ores	40	—	
	44.12	Only wood flour			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
26	27.06	Only creosote oil	50	—	
27	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid (Only those having analysis specifications).	5	—	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid			
	28.35	Sulphides			
28	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid	2	—	
29	28.16.30	Ammonium solution of codex specification or purer	5	5	
30	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	225	25	AID
	20	Potassium hydroxide			
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
31	28.21	Chroms oxides and hydroxides (except chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	100	10	
	28.46.10	Borax			
	50	Chromates			
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Other			
32	28.23.10	Iron oxides (only yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)	10	5	
	28.23.29	Iron hydroxides (only yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)			
33	28.31.10	Only chloride of lime	50	15	
34	28.37	Sulphites and thiosulphates (except sodium sulphite and thiosulphate)	5	5	
35	28.39.21	Ammonium nitrate (for the manufacture of natrium protoxide)	5	—	
36	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	150	25	
	16	Potassium carbonate			
	17	Lead carbonate			
37	35.05.20	Only soluble starch.			
	13.03.40	Other.			
	27.10.20	White spirit.			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate.			
	59	Nickel sulphate.	75	50	
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals, and other.			
	38.12.10	Preparations used as 'mordant' in the textile industry.			
	38.12.20	Other (excluding those containing starch and dextrin)			
38	28.42.17	Lead carbonate (ceruse)	10	5	
	42	Calcium carbonate precipitated			
39	28.56	Carbides (except calcium carbide)	2	—	
40	29.15.90	Other (except phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	5	—	
41	30.03.11	Only penicillin procaine containing aluminium monostearate	—	1,000	
	13	Chloromycetin and its derivatives			
	14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts			
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydrazid and their derivatives			
	17	Thiosemicarbazid and its derivatives			
	29	Other.			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)			

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
42	30.03.14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives	—	50	
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture).			
43	30.04.11	Medicated gauze	—	25	
	12	Oil cloth, sticking plaster			
	13	Medicated cotton			
	19	Other			
	30.05.10	Sterilized catguts			
	39.07.90	Only medicated plastic strips			
	50.08	Only catgut of silk yarn. (With the permission of the Ministry of Health).			
44	34.07.10	Dental wax	—	5	
45	32.01.20	Mimosa extract	25	5	
	30	Only quebracho extract			
	32.02	Tannins, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives			
	32.03	Synthetic tanning substances			
46	32.05 06 07	Dyes for dyeing the mass of rubber and plastic, used only in the plastic and rubber industries	25	—	
47	32.06	Colouring lakes	20	10	
48	32.07.10	Lapis lazuli	10	5	
49	32.09.11	Only cellulosic varnishes	50	10	
	12	Chloro-rubber varnishes			
	21	Only cellulosic colours cellulosic paste and anticorrosive paint for ships hulls			
50	32.09.21 29	Only toxic paints, toxic paint pastes, and anti-corrosive paint	40	10	
51	32.09.39	Only dyes for finishing leather and textiles, aluminium paste, bronze paste	100	—	AID
52	32.09.39 74.06 76.05	Only aluminium powder, copper powder and copper alloy powder	10	10	
53	32.09.19	Only special varnish for enamel (for the cable industry) and metal printing	60	—	
54	32.09.19	Lakes for the rubber industry	10	—	
55	32.09	Synthetic colours and varnishes	100	—	
	39.01	Polyester lake (for artificial wood and laking plants)			
56	32.10	Colours	—	5	
57	32.13.21	Duplicating ink, China ink, copying ink and similar inks (except stamping ink and black duplicating ink)	—	5	
58	32.13.29	Only concentrated ink	40	—	
59	33.01.22	Mint	5	5	
60	33.01.23	Citronella	50	10	
	24	Melissa			
	25	Ylang-ylang			
	29	Other			
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils			
61	33.04	Essential oils	85	25	
	33.05.20	Other			
62	34.02	Organic surface active agents, surface active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkilaryl sulphonate') (for the manufacture of auxiliary materials for the textile and the leather industries and of agricultural emulsions)	50	—	AID
63	34.02.20	Other tensio-activo preparations, washing preparations (excepting those containing soap and dodecyl benzol sulphonate 'arkilaryl sulphonats')	80	5	
64	35.03.11	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives	5	2	
	19	Other			
65	35.06.90	Other adhesive preparations (excepting casein paste, skin and bone glue, fish glue, starch and dextrine paste, rubber solution and adhesives of a polyvinyl acetate basis and all sorts of glues in containers of 250 gr. or less)	25	10	
66	36.01	Gunpowder	200	—	
	36.03	Mining and blasting fuses			
	36.04	Percussion and detonation caps			
	36.05	Pyrotechnic products (excluding fire-works) (at the order of the Minister of Industry)			
67	37.01.20	Only photographic plates and flat films sensitized and not exposed	—	15	
68	37.02.21	Cinema films (unexposed) (only fire-proof)	50	5	
69	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)	50	15	
	37.02.29	Other			
70	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth (except ozalid and similar papers unexposed or exposed and underdeveloped)	—	25	
71	37.05	Plates and films	3	5	
72	38.03.10	Activated carbon	15	—	
73	38.03.20	Infusorial earth	25	—	
	90	Other			
74	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes)	650	25	AID
75	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for impregnating wood	5	—	
76	38.19.20	Only compounds of alkyl benzene	50	—	
77	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only pigment binders used in the textile and leather industries (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate)	200	—	AID
78	29.15.90 39.01	Only plastifiers Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excepting polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified)	(Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics).		
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (excepting polyester boards)			
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis	1,950	50	AID
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony)			
79	38.19.20 39.01.10 39.02.10	Products obtained by polymerization and copolymerization and products of the chemical industry for factories working with patents	50	—	
80	39.01.10 02.10 03.30 39.05	Only synthetic resin (except alkyd resins, whether or not modified)	(For artificial wood paint and balata factories). 250	—	
81	39.01.90	Only boards formed by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins	—	5	
82	39.01.90	Only 'bakelized' paperboard (except those for decorative purposes)	10	10	
83	39.03.50	Vulcanized fibre	10	10	
84	39.02.10 39.02.90	Only plastics of an acrylic basis (except all kinds of spongy plastics)	—	5	
85	39.03.12	rtm. Cellophane (Cellulose wrapping)	80	—	
86	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	100	25	AID
87	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	30	5	
88	40.01.20 13.02.21	Only india-rubber Gum mastic	30	—	
89	40.06.29	Other (only solutions of natural rubber)	10	5	
90	40.06 40.08	Rubber for lateral doors	—	5	
91	40.07.10	Bare rubber thread, round (except square and round thread No. 60 or thicker)	10	5	
92	40.09.10	Only special tubing for power hammers of a service pressure exceeding 40 atm. for 2 hours without interruption of an inner diameter of 1 in. and over	—	5	
93	40.10	Only V belting	—	50	
94	40.10	Only conveyor belts of vulcanized rubber (wider than 90 cm.)	15	—	
95	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only tyre and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,000	AID
96	40.12 13.10 13.20 16.10	Medical articles (except teats, gloves and draw sheets, hot water bags, ice bags, floating mattresses and and cushions) only X-ray aprons	—	5	
97	40..4.20	Other articles of rubber (except draw-sheets for children and white flaps for automobile tyres, floating mattresses and cushions, mats and pedal rubbers)	25	5	
98	41.01.11 15 21 25	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Fresh calf hides (all kinds). Dried calf hides (all kinds).	5	—	AID
99	44.03.40	Other trees for veneer not growing in Turkey	25	—	
100	44.03.40	Only balsam tree	—	1	
101	44.21 48.16.10	Packing cases Packing boxes. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters)	—	25	
102	44.11.21	Wooden pegs for shoes	—	2	
103	44.03.50	Only paper pulp wood for 'schleifer'. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
104	44.05 44.14	Sawn wood suitable for the manufacture of packing cases (for packing export goods). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	5	
105	45.03	Articles of raw natural cork (except stoppers)	5	5	
106	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	50	15	
107	47.02	Paper clippings	50	—	

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
108	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per M2. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
109	48.01.30	Coloured paper for making carbon paper	30	—	
110	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper	50	25	
111	48.01.42 43	Packing paper with persulphite (to be given to manufacturers of waxed paper)	20	—	
112	48.01.42	Only 'hutbak' paper (weighing less than 19 gr. per m2) (for exporters). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	5	
113	48.01.64	Only paperboard for the manufacture of statistical cards (in reels) weighing 155 to 180 gr. per m2	10	—	
114	48.01.62 63 69 48.03 48.05.90 48.06.10 48.07	Blotting paper; Drawing paper; Other papers; Only parchment paper and imitations thereof (except paraffin paper); Other paperboards; Only scale paper for measuring instruments; Paper and paperboard coated and impregnated painted or printed (excluding gummed paper, paraffin paper and imitations of leather and carbon paper of all sizes and colours in reels or in sheets)	150	50	
115	48.05.10	Corrugated paperboard	50	—	
116	48.08	Filter paper and blocks	5	5	
117	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper (for the nitrogen industry)	20	—	
118	48.13.20	Stencils	—	20	
119	48.13.30	Other copying papers (except carbon paper of all colours)	—	5	
120	48.15.90	Only perforated paper for accounting machines	—	3	
121	48.21.21	Paperboard for statistical cards	—	4	
122	48.21.29	Other articles of paper and paperboard and only filter elements for motors of paper or paperboard and whether or not combined with other materials (excluding handkerchiefs, covers, gummed paper and the like)	—	10	
123	49.08	Only transfers for industry	25	—	
124	49.11.11 14	Printed drawings and photographs; Other	—	2	
125	51.02 55.05.90	Monofil, strip and the like of man-made fibre materials (except imitation catgut); Netting yarn	50	10	
126	52.01	Textile yarns combined with metal wire	50	10	
127	53.02.11 12 30	Hair suitable for spinning; Other rabbit hairs; Other fine hairs, unsuitable for spinning chenille and other yarns	30	10	
128	54.03.10	Flax yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	10	10	
129	54.04.10	Shoemakers' yarn (No 7. metric and thinner)	3	15	
130	55.01	Only long staple cotton. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
131	55.09	Only special fabric for typewriter ribbons	25	—	
132	56.01.20 02.20 04.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste	200	—	AID
133	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	300	—	AID
134	57.02 57.04.22	Only Manila hemp; Other fibres of the sisal and agave families	150	—	
135	57.03	Only jute yarn	125	—	
136	59.07.20	Tracing cloth, painting canvas	—	1	
137	59.15.30	Only hose made of flax	—	10	
138	59.15	Only fire hose lined with rubber and whether or not impregnated externally	—	20	
139	59.17.11 12 20 90	Silk sieving fabric; Sieving fabric of artificial and synthetic fibre; Only oil pressing bags of synthetic fibre; Only special fabric used in the asbestos industry	75	—	
140	59.17.90	Only strainer elements for motor fuel and oil	—	20	
141	68.03 68.05	Worked slate and articles of agglomerated slate; Stones, for sharpening or polishing by hand	—	10	
142	68.04.20 68.06 68.13	Only emery used in industry and for marble saws; Only water emery and only abrasive in powder or grain (except emery paper and cloth other that water emery); Only worked asbestos and articles thereof (except yarn, wick and packing) (including straining asbestos plate and klingerit.)	50	10	
143	68.14	Only brake balata (including those plaited and in rolls)	—	5	
144	69.02.20 90	Semi-silica (Si 02 75-85%). Only Schamott bricks containing less than 50% of alumina	5	—	
145	69.09	Only laboratory, chemical and industrial wares and instruments made of ceramic material	5	5	
146	70.02 70.03	Glass known as 'enamel'; Only glass bars and tubes of an external diameter of 18 mm.	200	5	
147	70.03	Only glass tubes of an external diameter of 18 to 30 mm.	10	—	
148	70.20	Glass fibre and wool	50	5	
149	70.04 70.06 70.05.30	Reinforced glass and other glass; Only art-nouveau or printed glass	—	10	
150	70.13.10	Only kitchen utensils made of fire-resisting glass	—	5	
151	70.14.10	Only glass for 'Lux' lamps	—	5	
152	70.15.12	Glasses for sun spectacles	5	5	
153	70.17.10 21	Only serum ampoules of 100 cm³ or larger. Glassware for laboratory and pharmacy and hygienic goods	5	20	
154	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles of neutral glass (for the pharmaceutical industry)	5	—	
155	73.01.11 20 73.03	Pig iron and spiegel iron; Iron and steel waste			
	73.07.10	Only blooms and billets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	600	—	
156	73.07.20 73.09	Slabs and sheet bars; Universal plates of iron or steel. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	10	—	
157	73.10.10	Only machine wire for the manufacture of electrodes	250	—	
158	73.10.10	Only machine wire for the manufacture of springs and file fittings	50	—	
159	73.10.30 50 60	Angle iron (except square); Other rods of iron and steel; Cold drawn or calibrated rods	40	50	
160	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights and plates)	200	200	AID
161	73.18 19	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 2·5 in. diameter); High-pressure steel tubes	150	200	AID
162	73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel (except those up to a diameter of 2 in. for iron and cast iron and of 2·5 in. for sleeves) (only T tubes of unequal sides are included)	—	25	
163	73.24	Iron or steel containers (only L.P.G. gas tubes)	30	—	
164	73.25 73.27	Only thin or thick cables, stranded wire, ropes and the like of steel wire; Only woven wire of iron or steel	100	50	
165	73.30	Ships' anchors. (At the order of the Ministry of Communications)	—	5	
166	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	100	AID
167	73.31.90	Only big nails for shoes and furniture, grooved nails	—	25	
168	73.32	Only bolts and nuts, chrome or cadmium plated and screws for sheets	—	25	
169	73.34	Hook needles, hairpins, curling grips and the like (excluding pins, hair buckles and hairpins)	—	10	
170	73.37.10	Only parts of central heating boilers (except segments)	20	—	
171	73.38.50	Only bath tub blanks of non-enamelled iron sheet of a thickness of 2 mm. or more	25	—	
172	74.03.29 74.05 74.06.10 74.07.10 74.08	Other wire of copper alloys; Copper sheets and strips; Copper powder; Brass tubes; Tube and pipe fittings	125	15	
173	74.07	Only copper tubes of a diameter of less than 10 mm. and capillary tubes	5	10	
174	74.11	Woven wire of copper (only sieves for industry)	10	—	
175	74.19.39	Only conductor wire (for use in the manufacture of bulbs)	30	—	
176	76.02.15 76.03 76.07	Aluminium sections (except frontage elements, doors and windows); Aluminium sheets, plates and strips; Aluminium pipe fittings	200	50	
177	76.02.11 19 76.05 76.12 76.13 76.16.10	Aluminium wire; Solid rods; Only aluminium flake; Cables, stranded wire, cordage and the like of aluminium wire; Aluminium wire netting and fabric; Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (excepting washers)	75	25	

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
178	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete artificial rain systems and required tubes and other accessories (except L.P.G. gas tubes and gas and kerbsine stoves). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.)	—	100	
179	78.01.10	Only unwrought lead of a purity of 99·97% for accumulators. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
180	79.02	Zinc, rods, sections and wire	100	25	
	79.03	Zinc sheets, plates and strips, powder and flake			
	79.06.10	Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like			
181	82.01.30	Scythes	—	100	
	40	Sickles			
182	82.03	Hand tools	—	50	
	82.04	Other hand tools (excepting trowels and fixed or rotating vices of pig iron, sledge-hammers, various kinds of carpenter planes, hand tools with wooden body producing shavings, screw-drivers, hammers weighing up to ½ kilo, fretsaws and sets thereof)			
183	82.05	Only drill tips of 10·5 (exclusive) to 20 mm. (inclusive). (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	—	5	
184	82.10	Blades for the knives falling within Heading 82.09	15	—	
185	82.11.21	Only safety razors of metal	—	50	
	23	Razor			
	82.12	Scissors and blades thereof			
	82.13.10	Manicure and pedicure tools (except eye dressers)			
	21	Clippers for human hair			
	22	Clippers for animal hair			
	23	Blades for clippers			
186	83.01	Only locks which cannot be manufactured in Turkey as regards specifications of material and mechanical operation. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	5	
187	83.01	Only ciphered locks for safes	—	5	
188	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (except seamen's lanterns)	—	50	
189	83.09	Goods of base metal (excluding pressure buttons and buckles)	15	25	
190	83.15.10	Only brazing wire and welding electrodes (excluding iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding electrodes)	20	5	
	90	Other			
191	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of 15 h.p. and over (excepting outboard). (To be imported by official agents)	—	400	AID
192	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard). (To be imported by official agents)	—	150	AID
193	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard). (To be imported by official agents)	—	50	AID
194	84.06.90	Only cylinder jackets (up to 200 mm.)	—	15	
195	84.06	Only outboard marine engines (for fishermen)	—	5	
	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (for fishermen). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)			
196	84.07	Water wheels, turbines and other water engines	—	3	
	84.08	Other motors and power machines			
197	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers. (To be imported by official agents)	—	15	
198	84.10.10	Distributing pumps fitted with a measuring and price device	—	25	
	21	Elevators for liquids			
199	84.10.22	Only turbopumps and motorpumps (except normal water pumps of up to 15 h.p. (inclusive) coupled with a diesel engine or any other power, of a capacity of 250 m.3/h. and motor pumps for deep wells of any power) (plunger pumps are included)	25	100	AID
	84.10.23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and centrifugal pumps up to 250 m.3/h.) (plunger pumps are included)			
200	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbopumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, and the like	75	100	
201	84.12	Only part of air-conditioning apparatus	—	10	
202	84.12	Only air-conditioning apparatus for vehicles	—	5	
203	84.17	Only autoclaves, hot-air stoves, sterilizing, and used in medicine and laboratory machinery. (To be be imported by official agents)	—	50	
	84.18	Motor driven centrifuges, for medical use. (To be imported by official agents)			
204	84.17	Only block sterilizing apparatus. (To be imported by official agents)	—	100	
205	84.17.21	Bath heaters and water heaters	—	150	
206	84.18.10	Cream separators. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	5	
207	84.20.21	Only balances with automatic pointers	—	10	
208	84.21.30	Only metal atomizing guns	—	5	
209	84.22.10	Elevators and escalators (except cabins, cabin frames, platform doors, weights, deviation wheels, electric cables, button sets and complete electric cables). (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	200	—	AID
210	84.22.20	Lifting, loading unloading and conveying machinery and equipment excepting elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles. (To be imported exclusively by official agents	—	500	AID
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
211	84.41.10	Only sewing machines for industry. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	50	
212	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	200	AID
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
213	84.49	Pneumatic or motor driven hand tools and machine tools (except those with built-in electric motor)	30	50	
	85.05	Electro-mechanical hand tools and machine-tools			
214	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard). (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	100	AID
215	84.52.10	Calculating machines. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	100	AID
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
216	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, stamping and ticket printing machines. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	75	
217	84.54.10	Duplicating machines. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	25	
	20	Address typing machines. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
	30	Coin sorting, counting and packing machines. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
218	84.54.90	Only pencil-sharpeners	—	5	
219	84.55	Only bodies and chassis of machines and apparatus falling within Headings No. 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive)	25	—	
220	84.56.20	Stone crushers. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	100	50	
	30	Machines for separating, sorting and clearing minerals. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
	80	Other machines and equipment. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)			
221	84.61	Only taps, cocks, valves, pressure reducing valves and thermostatic valves, and other devices and apparatus for acids and compressed gas, tubes, steam valves resisting a pressure (except tubes and stones for L.P.G. gas and gas stoves, valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes and gas ranges and their cocks)	50	25	
222	84.61	Only valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes (for manufacturers of L.P.G. tubes)	125	—	
223	85.01.22	Electric generators. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	20	100	

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 Dollars)		
224	85.01.31	Electric motors. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	200	200	AID
	32				
	33				
225	85.01.31	Motors for electric razors. (Parts required for the manufacture of electric razors)			
	85.07	Parts of electric razors (except box, body and cord). (Parts required for the manufacture of electric razors)	40	—	
226	85.01.40	Converters, static and rotating	—	10	
	85.02	Electro magnets and other			
227	85.04.10	Accumulators (except lead accumulators of alkali type)	—	5	
228	85.04.20	Only accumulator plates alkali type (except for lead accumulators)	—	5	
	90	Other parts of alkali accumulators (except those for lead accumulators and those of the free import list)			
229	85.06.10	Only parts of electric vacuum cleaners (except body, sleeper, cover and legs)	50	—	
230	85.06	Parts of electromechanical apparatus for home use (except body, sleeper, cover, legs and motors)	—	10	
231	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for industry and laboratories	20	20	
232	85.11.20	Electric welding and cutting machines (excepting welding transformers)	25	25	
233	85.13	Electrical apparatus for wire telegraphy and telephony	—	100	
234	85.14.11	Microphones for wire telephony	—	50	
	12	Other microphones			
	20	Loudspeakers			
235	85.17	Only fire, burglar and other alarms	—	5	
236	85.19.10	Only plugs, wall fuses of 60 amp. or more, switchboard fuses of more than 100 amp., fuses of over 1,000 V., bronze sockets, sectioners of 15 kV. and more, automatic switches (except hand, lateral and stirrup switches) and lightning arresters	—	100	
237	85.20.10	Lighting bulbs (excluding normal lighting bulbs of plain, dull or coloured glass with screw or bayonet cap and miniatures of normal candle bulbs of all voltages between 10 and 750 watts)	5	15	
	20	Fluorescent tubes (except straight tubes of 20-45 mm. diameter and 35-175 cm. long)			
	70	Other bulbs and tubes			
	80	Electric arc lamps			
238	85.20.10	Only 'candle' bulbs with normal and mignon cap	—	5	
239	85.20.10	Only bulbs with mignonette screw caps (for manufacturers of pocket lamp tubes)	5	—	
240	85.22.90	Electric ignition apparatus (spark transformers)	5	—	
241	85.23.10	Underground and submarine cables (except low voltage underground cables with thermoplastic insulation of up to 16 mm.)	25	50	
	20				
242	85.22	Only clock washing machines	—	5	
243	85.23.90	Only enamelled coil wire thinner than 0·10 mm. and thicker than 2 mm.	30	—	
244	85.25	Only high voltage insulators	—	10	
245	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	500	AID
246	87.01.30	Only tractors of refrigeration trailers	—	200	
	87.02.13	Only cold storage trucks			
	87.14	Only cold storage trailers (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce).			
247	87.02.13	Only dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more. (To be imported exclusively by official agents) (except panels.) (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	—	300	AID
248	87.02.13	Trucks and light trucks and their chassis with motor (except metal and wooden cases). (To be imported by official agents) (except panels)	—	5	
	87.04.90				
249	87.07.10	Factory, warehouse and similar motor trucks and tractors driven by any motor, trucks of the type used in railway stations (complete or not). (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	25	
250	87.09.10	Motorcycles. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	10	
	20	Bicycles with motor			
	30	Sidecars of any kind			
	87.10	Cycles without motor (excluding three-wheeled cycles)			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 Dollars)		
251	87.14	Only trailers of a capacity of 10 tons and more, with brake and drawn by tractors. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	50	
252	88.02.20	Only planes for agricultural pest control and their motorless cockpits. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
253	90.01	All kinds of lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical goods (except optical shaving mirrors and enlarging mirrors and object glasses and eye-pieces of microscopes)	—	10	
	90.02				
254	90.03	Only metallic frames for spectacles, and metallic parts of frames	15	10	
255	90.07.11	Photographic cameras	—	15	
256	90.08	Only cinema cameras of 35 mm.	—	25	
257	90.08	Cinematograph cameras, projection apparatus up to 35 mm. whether or not with sound	—	50	
	90.09	Fixed projection apparatus, enlarging and reducing instruments			
258	90.13	Optical instruments	—	40	
259	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' mensuring tape and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares double and triple decimetres, T-squares, squares, protractors, curves, students' simple compass boxes without rulings pens)	5	20	
260	90.19	Only plastic artificial teeth	—	5	
261	91.01	Pocket and wrist watches and the like	—	100	
262	91.02.10	Alarm clocks of any kind	—	10	
	91.04				
263	91.05	Only time-registers and watch-men's tell-tales	—	10	
264	91.06	Time switches with clock movement or synchronous motor	—	25	
	91.09	Only springs for fixing straps on wrist watches and hooks for attaching pocket watches to chains			
265	92.01	Pianos, clavecins and other string instruments with a keyboard	—	40	
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (except mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe and reed organs, harmoniums and other similar instruments with a keyboard			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas and mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (except drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
266	39.07.90	Parts of record-players of synthetic resins and plastic material not included within heading No. 92.13	Parts of record-players		
	85.01.31	Electric motor for record-players	80	—	
	85.14.20	Loudspeakers			
267	92.12.41	Only records of classical music. (At the order of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
268	92.12.49	Only coiled tape for sound recording. (At the order of the Ministry of National Education)	—	10	
269		Parts required for the manufacture of tape recorders, viz.:			
	39.07	Parts of tape recorders of plastic material and synthetic resins not falling under Heading No. 92.13 (except box and body)			
	73.32	Screws, nuts, washers and rivets			
	85.01	Transformers, electric motors and rectifiers for tape recorders	50	—	
	85.14	Loudspeaker and microphone, complete			
	85.19.10	Commutator, voltage button and connection strip for tape recorder			
	85.21.90	Socket for tape recorders			
	92.11	Mechanism with support for tape recorder			
	92.12.49	Tape with reel for tape recorder			
	92.13.90	Chassis for tape recorder			
270	94.02.20	Only surgical operation tables and complete dentists' chairs. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	50	
271	96.02.21	All kinds of artistic brushes	—	10	
272	98.02	Slide fasteners and stops thereof	25	—	
273	98.03.20	Fountain pens (and refilling pencils) (except ball-point)	—	25	
	70	Fountain pens (except ball-point)			
	98.05.10	Lead-pencils			
	20	Pencil lead			
	30	Only drawing chalk (except tailors' chalk)			
274	98.07.90	Only hand numerators	—	5	
275	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
276	98.15	Only steel insulating bottles	—	10	

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
277	Miscellaneous	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors)	(1,000 dollars) 2,000	—	
278	,,	Articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses	3,000	—	AID
279	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies	500	—	AID
280	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of tyres	1,000	—	AID
281	,,	Articles to be imported for manufacturing wireless sets	450	—	
282	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of automatic telephone exchanges	150	—	
283	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of dry batteries	400	—	
284	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of power and distribution transformers	40	—	
285	,,	Articles required for manufacturing refrigerators	800	—	AID
286	,,	Articles required by vegetable oil refineries	150	—	
287	,,	For the urgent needs of laboratories and medicine factories. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)	50	—	
288	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries in the private sector. (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	1,000	—	AID
289	,,	For the investments of the State sector (machines and equipment) (x). (At the order of the Ministry Finance)	12,500	—	AID
290	,,	For the investments of the private sector (machinery and equipment) (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Finance	12,500	—	AID
			(The whole of quota numbers 289 and 290 have been added to the Xth Quota by circular Import 63/21.)		
291	,,	Regulating and reserve quota (xx). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,500	AID
292	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries. (At the order of the Ministry of Finance)	—	2,400	AID
293	,,	For the requirements of artisans and producers of aquatic products. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
294	,,	For producers of aquatic products. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
295	,,	For the purchase of ships (xxx). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	—	1,000	
296	,,	Articles required for shipbuilding. (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	1,000	—	
297	,,	For the requirement of sport material. (At the order of General Directorate of Physical Education)	—	50	
298	,,	For the import of wheat and other surpluses. (At the Order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	60,000	
299	,,	For the Izmir Fair (xxxx). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	12,000	
300	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries of the State sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1,000	—	AID
301	,,	Articles required for tourism and touristic establishments. (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	100	—	
302	,,	For the urgent needs of prospecting and boring installations and petroleum refineries of the State sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	

(x) The investment quotas of the State and private sectors are annual, the portion unused in the period of the Xth Quota shall be used during the period of this Quota.
(xx) The regulation and reserve quota shall be used as indicated in para. (x).
(xxx) The quota for ship purchase shall be used as indicated in para. (x).
(xxxx) The quota for the Izmir Fair, to be used as indicated in para. (x).

Notes:

1. If the Statistic Nos. are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistic Numbers determined for the said Heading No. and the relevant goods.
2. If the phrases indicating the descriptions of the goods in this list do not contain restrictions such as 'only', 'excluded', 'except' all the goods classified under the said Heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.
3. For imports to be made against quotas marked 'Miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the free import list or the quota list with allocation.
4. The letters AID in this list indicate that the articles will be paid entirely or in part out of the AID account. Details of the AID allocations will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

(*Continued on next page*)

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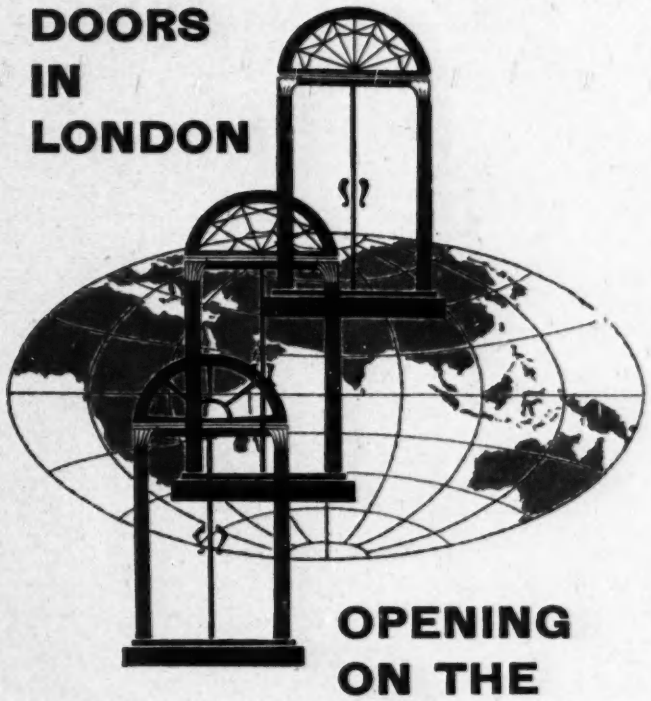

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Turkey (*Continued*)

Goods Held in Turkish Custom Houses

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES have published Decree No. 6/1919 concerning goods held in Turkish Customs, goods which, although covered by certain import licences issued after August 4, 1958, could not be imported for various reasons.

Copies of the English version of this Decree may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2715).

MOROCCO

Global Import Quotas, 1963

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 7, 1963, has published details of the six quotas which were not included in the original List B (goods to be imported strictly within the quota values) published on pages 1218-19 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 24, 1963. These are given below. The amounts shown are indicative, their use being restricted to firms participating in the general importation programme.

Quota Nos.	Tariff Nos.	Description	Quota values (in 1,000 dirhams)
127	40-09-01 to 12	Rubber tubing	300
128	Ex 40-11-11 to 13, Ex 40-11-15 to 17, Ex 40-11-22 to 24	Inner tubes and tyres, new: of dimensions falling within protective quotas	1,000
129	Ex 40-11-11 to 13, Ex 40-11-15 to 17, Ex 40-11-22 to 24	of dimensions not falling within protective quotas	4,500
131	Ex 41-02-01 to 45, Ex 41-03 and Ex 41-04	Hides and skins, prepared; falling within protective quotas (excluding cuttings of less than 3 square decimetres)	300
157	Ex 59-11 and Ex 59-13	Rubberized textile fabrics and elastic fabrics woven in widths of more than 20 millimetres (excluding braids falling within protective quotas)	600
168	87-02-11	Touring cars (from dollar and sterling zones only): Falling under protective quotas	1,500

[NOTE: The announcement in the *Boad of Trade Journal* of July 5, 1963 (p. 53, Morocco Import Quotas for 1963, Note (3)) was to indicate that of the total allocation for cars under 3,000 c.c., 1,350 had already been allocated, leaving an actual quota for imports from all sources in the zone de convertabilite of 1,035 cars. The reason for this advance allocation was that 1,350 cars were imported last year and have been debited to this year's allocation.]

The French text of this announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ALGERIA

Trading Arrangements and Organizations

THE ALGERIAN Government has recently extended the functions of the State trading organization *Office National de Commercialisation*. (O.N.A.C.O.).

This body, originally entrusted with the sale and export of esparto grass (which is now mainly dealt with by the State-run agency *Office des Alfas*) acts as a kind of State agency,as well as having responsibility for imports and exports. It was previously announced that ONACO is responsible for importing edible oils and oil seeds and green and partly-roast coffee into Algeria. It has now been made responsible for importing, trading in, and exporting tea, ground nuts and fruit and vegetables. The address of this body is Palais de Gouvernement, Boulevard Khemisti, Algiers.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Dept., Room 4126, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2662), quoting reference C.R.E. 10082/62.

Global Import Quotas

IT HAS BEEN announced in Algiers that a further general import quota for the second half of this year has been opened in respect of the following:

Tariff No. 09-04: Pepper (of the 'Piper' type).

Tariff No. 09-04: Pimentos (of the 'Capsicum' and 'Pimenta' types).

The closing date for the application for licences is August 3, 1963.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

KUWAIT

Adoption of the Metric System of Weights

THE KUWAIT MUNICIPALITY have decided that, with effect from January 1, 1964, the metric system of weights will be employed in Kuwait. The change will be preceded by a six month transitional period during which both avoirdupois and metric systems will be in use.

It is likely that similar decisions will shortly be taken on the remaining units of measurement.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations & Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2411), quoting reference CRE 8603/63.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of Competition—Article 85(1) of the Treaty of Rome

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautées Européennes* dated July 4, 1963, contains the texts of announcements by the Commission of the European Economic Community concerning applications by two Community firms for 'negative clearance' in respect of agreements they have with firms outside the Community, including in one case a British firm.

The applications have been made under Article 2 of the Council's Regulation No. 17 and in accordance with Article 19 (3) of Regula-

(*Continued on next page*)

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EEC (*Continued*)

tion No. 17 the Commission invites interested third parties to notify their observations within thirty-five days from July 4, 1963. (Unofficial translations of Articles 85-89 of the Treaty and of Regulation 17 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, March 9, 1962, page 514.)

Particulars of the announcements mentioned above may be obtained, if required, from Commercial Relations and Exports Department or Industries and Manufactures Department, Division 2, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Exts. 2854 and 2584 respectively).

FRANCE

Global Quota for Coal

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 14, 1963, announced the opening, for the second half-year of 1963, of a quota for the import of coal (Tariff No. 27-01) originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone, with the exception of Albania, Poland and the USSR. Imports will be effected by the *Association technique de l'importation charbonniere*, 149 *rue de Longchamp, Paris* 16e.

Applications for import licences may be submitted through the Association to the *Service des Autorisations commerciales, Direction des Relations economiques exterieures*, 8 *rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris* 9, from July 14 onwards.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ITALY

Duty Reductions and Suspensions

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 870 published in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of July 2nd, 1963 announces the following duty-free and duty reduced quotas for 1963.

Temporary Suspension of Duty:

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Date of validity
1701	Beet of cane sugar, solid	June 19-July 31
1703 B IV	Molasses	July 1-Aug. 31
2901 D VI C	Divinylbenzole	July 1-Dec. 31
5101 B I	Yarn of artificial fibres: hollow filament yarn	June 19-Dec. 31

Duty-free quotas:

Tariff No.	Commodity	Date of validity	Quota
1203 A	Sugar beet seeds of certain varieties	Jan 1. 1963-Dec. 31, 1963	1,100 tons
1703 B II	Molasses of cane sugar (for manufacture of coffee substitutes)	Jan. 1, 1963-Dec. 31, 1963	1,500 tons

The following items are admitted at a reduced duty of 2 per cent for a limited period.

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Date of validity
1307 B II a ex 1 2 aa	Virgin olive oil	May 1-Sept. 30
ex 2852 B	Chlorides of rare earth metals	June 19-Dec 31.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

SPAIN

Global Quotas

THE LIST OF Spanish global quotas for 1963 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 29, pages 732 and 735.

The Spanish authorities have issued an amendment removing tariff headings 57.08 and 57.12 from Global Quota No. 53. These two items are now liberalized.

UNITED STATES

Suspension of Import Duties on Chicory and Metal Scrap

PUBLIC LAW 88-49, approved by the President of the United States on June 29, 1963, continues the suspension of duty on crude chicory and the reduced rate of 2 cents per pound on ground or otherwise prepared chicory until June 30, 1966.

Public Law 88-50, approved on June 29, 1963, extends until June 30, 1964, the suspension of import duty on metal scrap. The suspension does not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap or tungsten alloy scrap, or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting. Nor is any article exempted by the Act from any import taxes imposed by Section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Copies of the above Acts may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Extension of Some Excise Duties

PUBLIC LAW 88-52, approved on June 29, 1963, continues until July 1, 1964, the existing rates of United States excise tax on motor vehicles, distilled spirits and perfumes containing spirits, cordials and liquers, wines, beers and cigarettes. The Act also refers to certain internal taxes which do not affect imports. A copy of it may bee seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes;

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':
Household type pressure cookers.

(Ruling effective July 15, 1963.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-9-1, dated July 15, 1963.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

BY DECREE published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, June 26, 1963 the following goods were made subject to prior import licensing:

Tariff No.	Description.
050.00.00	Rice

The Decree covers imports into the Free Zones and Perimeters of the country.

(*Continued on page* 223)

Travel Regulations Between Mexico and Cuba

HOLDERS OF UNITED KINGDOM passports travelling *from* Cuba to Mexico must obtain from the Mexican Consulate in Havana documents allowing them to spend five days in Mexico. It is not possible to stay in Mexico for a longer period than this immediately following a visit to Cuba. There is no difficulty or delay in getting these documents, but all visitors to Cuba whose itinerary also provides for a stay in Mexico of more than five days should have their business in Mexico completed *before* going on to Cuba.

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Mexico (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff Changes

DECREES PUBLISHED on June 4, 1963, in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* made the following new headings to the Mexican Customs Import Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
741.00.15	Endless belts, of rubber, whose thickness is from 45 to 80 mm. and width from 115 to 205 cms. and exterior circumference of up to 5 metres	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 15% *ad val.*
741.00.16	Endless belts, woven from any fibre, in superposing layers, stuck with rubber and covered on one of its surfaces with a rubber layer, as long as its thickness, as a whole, is up to 6 mm., width from 70 cms. to 5 metres, with exterior circumference up to 60 metres	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 15% *ad val.*
500.02.12	Mixtures containing more than 50% of isopropyl chloride as long as they have a density greater than 0·85 at a temperature of 15°C. and boiling point greater than 20 without exceeding 30°C.	Legal Kilo	0·40 + 9% *ad val.*
572.01.07	Ossein 'protein matter' derived from the bone	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 5% *ad val.*
655.04.10	Plain glass, transparent, with uniform colour of grey or green, whose thickness is up to 2½ mm., width of up to 37 cm. and length of up to 70 cm., used to diminish the intenseness of the light	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 50% *ad val.*
679.01.03	Solders of aluminium and alloys thereof, coated with fluxes (including those known as 'electrodes')	Gross Kilo	1·50 + 15% *ad val.*
501.16.52	Lead naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.53	Copper naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.75	Calcium naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.76	Cobalt naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.77	Iron naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.78	Manganese naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.16.79	Zinc naphthenate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 30% *ad val.*
501.23.02	Cellulose acetate in the solid state, even if it is combined with other radical organs, without pigmenting or containing colouring matter derived from coal tar, except for those included in tariff heading 501.23.07	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 6% *ad val.*
501.23.07	Cellulose acetate in the solid state, without containing any plastic matter or colouring, which is imported exclusively for the manufacture of artificial fibres	Legal Kilo	0·05 + 5% *ad val.*
670.04.06	Blind flance and plugs of iron or steel even when they are supplied with hinges, used to choke one end of a tube, in the installation of water piping	Gross Kilo	4·00 + 4% *ad val.*
670.04.07	Sleeves and saddle champ of iron or steel, consisting of one or two parts that cover partially or all of one tube, used in installing pipes to strengthen the union of two pipes	Gross Kilo	4·00 + 4% *ad val.*
670.03.15	Pipes of iron or inoxidable steel, of any diameter, identified by not being attracted by a magnet	Gross Kilo	1·50 + 5% *ad val.*
670.05.06	Plates of iron or inoxidable steel, of any thickness, identified by not being attracted by a magnet	Gross Kilo	1·50 + 3% *ad val.*
742.00.21	Cylinders or rollers of copper and its alloys, for the printing of materials in the textile industry	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 20% *ad val.*
750.00.11	Tractors without cabins, used on railway tracks, even when in addition they have four wheels on pneumatic tyres, mechanically operated on plane surfaces	Gross Kilo	Free + 5% *ad val.*
715.11.47	Commercial apparatus denominated electromagnets, used in the iron and steel industry for the separation, loading, unloading or general handling of articles and materials of iron or steel	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
715.06.03	Machines or apparatus for binding parcels, used in different industries	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
501.22.21	Theophylline and its salts (with the exception of heading No. 501.22.23)	Legal Kilo	0·05 + 5% *ad val.*
501.22.23	Theophylline calcic	Legal Kilo	0·05 + 5% *ad val.*

These amendments became effective the day after their publication.

Labour Problems in Canada

The Canadian Department of Labour, Economics and Research Branch have published a booklet entitled 'Strikes and Lockouts in Canada'. Inquiries for copies, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, Canada.

Corrections to Import Licensing Requirements

THE FOLLOWING corrections to import licensing requirements reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 5, 1963 (page 46) were published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on June 28:

Tariff No.	Original Description	Corrected Description
715.11.08	Shearing machines, known as guillotines.	Shearing machines, known as guillotines, except those included under the heading 717.07.00.
715.11.09	Bending and rolling machines	Bending and rolling machines, except those included under the heading 717.07.01.

GUATEMALA

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREES of July 3, 1963, effective the day after, the following changes have been made to the Guatemalan Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Duty	Old Duty
			(Quetzales)	
Decree No. 58				
313-01	Motor fuels (petrol and other light oils for similar uses), including agents for mixing with petrol:			
313-01-01	Petrol Natural petrol is classified at 312-01-00.	Gallon	0·05	0·18 + 14% *ad val.*
313-02-00	Lamp oil and vapourizing oil (Kerosene) This schedule includes white spirit, an intermediate product between petrol and kerosene in the distillation of petroleum, which is used as a substitute for essences of turpentine in the preparation of paints and varnishes, as solvents for rubber, for washing gas, dry-cleaning, etc.	Gallon	0·04	1% *ad val.*
313-03-00	Gas oil, diesel oil and other similar combustible oils:			
313-03-00-01	Gas oil, diesel oil	Gallon	0·05	1% *ad val.*
313-03-00-09	Others (New sub-headings).	Gallon	0·025	
313-05	Mineral jellies and waxes: Mineral waxes mixed with animal, vegetable or artificial waxes are classified as 599-09-01.			
313-05-01	Paraffin, cerumen or ozocerite	Gross kilo	0·20 10% *ad val.*	0·02 + 10% *ad val.*
313-05-02	(rtm) Vaseline (petroleum jelly), petroleum or petroleum jelly, simple, unmixed with any other substances Perfumed toilet preparations are classified at 552-01.	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*	0·02 + 10% *ad val.*
314-01-00	Natural combustible gas such as methane, propane and butane, in any form Combustible gas obtained as a by-product of petroleum refinery is included in this item. Butane, propane and other similar gases, refined or chemically pure, are classified under 512-09.	Gallon	0·04	1% *ad val.*

When local production of the above-mentioned items is insufficient to meet local demand, the Ministry of Finance will exempt from import duties the amount of the difference between local production and total demand.

Decree No. 59				
641-02-01	Paper for books and for other printed matter	Gross Kilo	0·06 + 10% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
641-02-03	Writing paper in rolls and in sheets, not cut to size (including paper for copies), un-ruled	Gross Kilo	0·06 + 10% *ad val.*	0·05 + 10% *ad val.*

The Decree will not affect merchandise in the Customs Houses of Guatemala awaiting clearance nor merchandise shipped up to the date of entry into force of the Decree, provided that this is shown by means of bills of lading; this does not include way bills covering transport to the port of embarkation.

ARGENTINA

Import of Books

CIRCULAR No. 182 of the Argentine Customs House dated April 23, 1963, exempts from legislation of commercial invoices books, printed magazines, scientific and literary periodicals if these are not already charged with any tax.

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff and Import Control

BY A RESOLUTION, issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development on June 25, 1963, and effective from July 23, 1963, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows, and imports of items marked with the number (4) have been made subject to licence:

Item No.	Description	Duty
651-03	Cotton yarn and thread, grey (unbleached) not mercerized :	
651-03-01	For looms:	
651-03-01-1	Single, up to 68,000 metres per Kg. . .	6·00
651-03-01-2	Single, more than 68,000 metres per Kg. . .	6·00
651-03-01-3	Multiple, up to 68,000 metres per Kg. and per ply	6·00
651-03-01-4	Multiple, more than 68,000 metres per Kg. and per ply	6·00
651-03-02	For other uses:	
651-03-02-1	Ordinary, for sewing . . . (4) . . . . NOTE: Ordinary, for sewing, is taken to mean thread of smooth appearance, of twisted textile fibres, 2 or more ply, with a special finishing and with an indication of the number of metres or grammes in the manner of presentation.	1·00
651-03-03	Deleted.	
651-03-04	Deleted.	
651-03-05	Deleted.	
651-03-06	Deleted.	
651-03-06-1	Deleted.	
651-03-06-2	Deleted.	
651-03-06-3	Deleted.	
651-03-06-4	Deleted.	
651-04	Cotton yarn and thread, bleached, dyed, mercerized or otherwise treated:	
651-04-01	For looms:	
651-04-01-1	Single, up to 68,000 metres per Kg. . .	6·00
651-04-01-2	Single, more than 68,000 metres per Kg. .	6·00
651-04-01-3	Multiple, up to 68,000 metres per Kg. and per ply	6·00
651-04-01-4	Multiple, more than 68,000 metres per Kg. and per ply	6·00
651-04-02	For other uses:	
651-04-02-1	Ordinary, for sewing . . . (4) . . . . NOTE: Ordinary, for sewing, is taken to mean thread of smooth appearance, of twisted textile fibres, 2 or more ply with a special finishing and with an indication of the number of metres or grammes in the manner of presentation.	1·00
651-04-02-2	Put up for retail sale . . . . . NOTE: Threads put up for retail sale are taken to mean those which are put up in cards, spools, bobbins and similar holders or in balls of a weight equal to, or less than, 125 grammes (including holder), or in skeins sub-divided by one or more dividing threads into small skeins independent of one another of a uniform weight equal to, or less than, 125 grammes. The following are excluded from the present items: single, twisted or cable yarns, in the grey, and also those put up in cross reeled skeins.	1·90
651-04-02-4	Not specified	6·00
651-04-03	Deleted.	
651-04-04	Deleted.	
651-04-05	Deleted.	
651-04-06	Deleted.	
651-04-06-1	Deleted.	
651-04-06-2	Deleted.	
651-04-06-3	Deleted.	
651-04-06-4	Deleted.	
654-03	Ribbons, trimmings of all kinds (such as galloons, braids, tapes, cords, tassels, etc.), piping and bindings of all kinds of fibres, including those containing metallized yarns (except ribbons and other smallwares of elastic fabrics):	
654-03-05	Of cotton, pure, or mixed:	
654-03-05-8	Containing less than 30% of silk, wool or man-made textile fibres	40·00
654-03-05-11	Containing less than 50% of wool . .	40·00
654-03-05-12	Tassels, small belts, tapes, cords, bullion embroidery, flounces, fringes, galloons, piping, binding, braids, and frills . .	40·00
654-03-05-13	Bias binding	80·00
654-03-05-19	Not specified	24·00
654-03-07	Fabrics, cut and unsewn, of any textile fibre, from 3 to 15 centimetres wide, intended solely for shirt making (4) . . .	0·50
654-04	Fabrics, tulles, laces, ribbons, velvets, etc., embroidered (in the piece, in strips or in other forms, not including embroidered clothing or other embroidered made-up articles) :	
654-04-01	Fabrics, embroidered (in the piece, in strips or in other forms, not including embroidered clothing or other embroidered made-up articles):	
654-04-01-1	Strips, embroidered	29·00 plus 50%
654-04-01-2	Fabrics, embroidered. NOTE: Goods of this item shall be declared with the characteristics of the fabrics of Groups 652 and 653 or of the articles of Group 654 according to their respective classes, and the tariff rates shall be those applying to such fabrics or articles, plus a surcharge of 50% *ad valorem*.	
655-04	Rubberized and other impregnated fabrics and felt except linoleum:	

(*Continued on next page*

Diplomatic and Consular Year Book

The 1963 edition of 'The Diplomat's Annual' is now available from The Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. Price 30s. (40s., including 12 monthly supplements).

British Portable Saw Demonstrated

Mr. Neville Romain (extreme right), sales director of Cengar Universal Tool Co., Halifax, Yorks, demonstrating the Cengar air-powered portable saw at a demonstration sponsored by the British Consulate-General in Los Angeles, California. Mr. F. H. Gamble, H.M. Consul-General, who opened the proceedings, is standing next to Mr. Romain.

Venezuela (*Continued*)

Item No.	Description	Duty
655-04-02	Waxed cloth and felt, rubberized or waterproofed in another manner:	
655-04-02-4	Pegamoid	8·00
655-04-03	Cloth and felt coated or impregnated in another manner, including painters' canvas, theatre curtains and backcloths and the like; percaline:	
655-04-03-3	Cloth, n.e.s. NOTE: The following shall be classified under this item: Fabrics impregnated or covered with a bath of tar, asphalt or the like; waxes, natural or artificial resins, silica, paints, whether or not metallized over the whole surface: with adhesives and then powdered with flock, cork, glass, mica, etc., but without patterns. Fabrics which do not have any of the characteristics referred to above and which have others not indicated previously may be classified in this sub-item subject to prior classification by the Ministry of Finance.	8·00
655-09	Special products of textile materials and related products, n.e.s.:	
655-09-06	Textile flock and articles, n.e.s. (joints, packings, etc.) of textiles for use on machinery; fabrics and felt with one surface coated with rubber, leather and the like, and other special products, n.e.s., of textile material:	
655-09-06-4	Textile fibres backed with rubber: (A) of hemp, jute, agave fibre, sisal and other coarse textile fibres, including paper	4·00
	(B) of textile fibres, not specified	8·00
655-09-06-11	Special fabrics formed by two or more fabrics permanently bonded together (4) NOTE: The present item covers solely fabrics formed by two or more fabrics permanently bonded (not stitched together) and intended for the manufacture of footwear, wallets, vehicle hoods and similar uses.	1·00
655-09-06-14	Fabrics of any textile fibre, covered on one side with plastic material	8·00
655-09-06-19	Articles, n.e.s., and other special products, n.e.s. (including felt and fabrics, n.e.s.) NOTE: The felts and fabrics, n.e.s., referred to in this sub-item are subject to prior classification by the Ministry of Finance. The following are not included in the present sub-item: fabrics formed by two or more fabrics stitched together and without backing which must be classified as fabrics falling within Groups 652, 653 and 654-04, and their tariff rates shall be those corresponding to such fabrics. **Explanatory Notes**: II (D) The order of quality of textiles, fibres or threads is as follows: (a) Natural silk (including waste silk) (b) Wool and fine animal hair (c) Synthetic fibres (d) Cotton (e) Linen (f) Artificial fibres (g) Spun glass (h) Textiles fibres, n.e.s., including horse hair and other coarse animal hairs and paper fibres.	8·00
651-04-02-2	Skeins sub-divided by a dividing thread are taken to mean those formed by small skeins which may be easily and immediately separated by cutting the thread joining them together with its different winding; the dividing thread goes around the windings which form these small skeins and keeps them separate from one another. Such skeins are normally wrapped in paper bands.	

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ECUADOR

Customs Tariff

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito have reported that the Ecuadorean Import Tariff has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty
		In Sucres per kg. gross
138	Preserved tomatoes and tomato sauces, seasoned or not; tomato juice:	
	(c) Tomato juice	5·20 + 20% *ad val.*
462	Thread of continuous fibre.	
465	Tops and artificial and synthetic cut textile fibres (discontinuous).	
	NOTE: For items 462 and 465 thread of rayon of continuous and of discontinuous fibres, classified in headings 462 and 465 respectively, imported from member countries of LAFTA, are free from the payment of customs duties until December 31, 1963.	
852	Calculating, accounting and statistical machines; cash registers; detached parts thereof; weighing:	
	(a) Statistical machines	30·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(b) Machines for censuses	30·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(c) Accounting machines	30·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(d) Calculating machines	30·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(e) Cash registers	30·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(f) Components and parts	20·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	NOTES 1 and 2 deleted.	
861	Electric accumulators:	
	(a) Accumulators	8·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(b) Components and parts (plates, separators, etc.):	
	(1) Separators	2·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	(2) Other	8·00 + 10% *ad val.*

Import Control

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito have reported that the Ecuadorean Import Lists have been amended as follows:

Added to List II (Luxuries)

Item No.	Description
440	Printed matter of all kinds on paper or paperboard, n.e.s.i.: (e) Printed stamped, numbered or perforated strips for automatic ticket issuing machines.

PERU

Removal of Import Duty Surcharges

PERUVIAN SUPREME DECREE No. 7, of April 30, 1963, published in *El Peruano* on May 10, 1963, and in force from this date, removes some of the surcharges which were applied to a wide range of specific import duties in May 1958 by Peruvian Law 12995. As a result of these amendments the following items of the Peruvian Customs Tariff will no longer be subject to the payment of such surcharges (for previous information see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 22, 1963, page 682).

The tariff items concerned are listed below:

66	80	89	90	144	155	156	157
174	184	200	224	271	272	273	281
309	310	318	320	325	803	992	1019-A
1132	1177	1294	1303	1466	1490	1517	1525
1526	1564	1568	1636	1639	2212	2219	2249
2271	2295	2469	2493	2517	2558	2561	2568
2584	2586	2592	2593	2594	2659	2660	2664
2790	2797	2832	2836	2856	2857	2858	2859
2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2873	2874	2875
2876	2878	2883	2885	2887	2906	2915	2917
2918	2919	2925	2931	2932	2935	3012	3080
3086	3087	3091	3092	3103	3168	3169	3170
3170-A	3174	3178	3183	3215	3222	3223	3225
3288	3354	3388	3389	3403	3404	3405	3406
3459	3462	3471	3505				

BRITISH GUIANA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been notified that the British Guiana Government have reimposed restrictions on the import of Petroleum and Shale oils, crude and refined (other than lubricating oils, waxes, wax residues, pretrolatum greases).

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

EL SALVADOR

Excise Duty on Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations

BY LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 323 of June 11, 1963, an excise duty of 50 per cent has been imposed on locally produced and imported cosmetics and toilet preparations.

As far as imported goods are concerned, it appears that taxes are cumulative, but the excise duty is payable on the landed price before import duties are paid. Whereas, for example, imported cosmetics used to be liable to a specific duty of United States $150 per 100 kilograms plus an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent, they now are liable to a specific duty of United States $200 per 100 kilograms plus an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent or 50 per cent, plus an excise duty of 50 per cent on the landed price (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 5, 1963, pages 47-48).

NEW ZEALAND

Customs Tariff Review on Certain Machinery

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced a further list of items included in the review of decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain machinery under Item 352 of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision was made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1964.) (See *Board of Trade Journal*, July 12 1963 page 112).

Some machinery approved under Item 352 which is subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from August 1, 1963.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining machinery being approved for further concessionary entry under the present Tariff (Part II, Items 10.1 and 10.2) should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Wellington, on or before August 1, 1963, clearly marking submissions '352 review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

Items from the following classes of goods are covered by this review:

Cleaning machines, by means of agitation in tanks of solvents.
Cloth working and clothing making machinery.
Cocoa bean roasters.
Coffee roasting and cooling appliances.
Concrete working machinery.
Confectioners' machinery.
Conveyors.
Coolers, oil for use with turbo-alternators.
Cordial makers' machinery.
Crown Seal making machinery.
Drying apparatus, Edward's centrifugal freeze, for drying frozen material under high vacuum.
Drain cleaning apparatus.
Drum heaters, being heated jackets for drums.
Dyeing buckets, dye stocks, jugs and pitchers of hard rubber.
Earth moving and road making machinery.
Egg preserving, pulping and separating machines.
Electrical machinery:
- Armour rods.
- Capping machines.
- Coil winding machines.
- Electrode winding machines.
- Electronic heating units.
- Elements, heating, electric immersion.
- Ferrules for use with rods in suppressing vibration.
- Presses, automatic bobbin.
- Presses, hand, specially suited for use in making torch batteries.
- Wrapping machines for wrapping tape around field coils.

Electricians' safety devices.
Electroplating machinery.
Emulsifiers and homogenizers.
Engines, gas and parts.
Engines, hot air.
Engines, oil, and parts.
Engines, spare and spare parts.
Engines, steam, portable, stationary, or marine.
Extruding machines.
Eyeletting machines.

Further details of the items concerned and details of the substantive Tariff rates can be seen at Room E.54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2611), quoting reference C.R.E. 8080G.

Any British firm of Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Customs Tariff Surcharge Amendment

THE CUSTOMS SURCHARGE (Amendment) Ordinance 1963, increases to five per cent the surcharge payable on all import duties levied on goods imported into the British Virgin Islands.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

SINGAPORE

Tariff Advisory Commission Inquiry

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Tariff Advisory Commission are to consider and report on whether tariff protection or other protective measures should be accorded to naphthalene balls and tablets.

(*Continued on next page*)

With AUSTRALIA in view . .

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Singapore (*Continued*)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959.

Industries	Products
(A) Insecticides	Mosquito incense coils (excluding types using DDT as repelling ingredients).
(B) Textile	Plastic impregnated bookbinding cloths.
(C) Tanning	Tannery by-products and subsidiary products including animal glue and artificial leather fibreboard.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before August 12, 1963.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1958

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Government of the Federation of Malaya have announced that, subject to representations made in writing to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before August 19, 1963, it is proposed to declare the following industry and products to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Product under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industry	Products
Processed textile products	(i) Book binding cloths (ii) Synthetic leather cloths

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the Federation of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federation Company Tax for a period of from two to five years depending on the amount of capital invested in the Federation.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

New Line to Moscow

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announced on July 15 that arrangements had been put in hand to provide a further London to Moscow telephone circuit to improve the public service. There were at present four circuits between London and Moscow, and the route had been subject to delay.

The new circuit will be routed via the Netherlands, Denmark and Poland.

Report of the Government Chemist 1962

The annual report for 1962 of the Government Chemist has been published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d. By post 6s. 9d.

FIJI

Prohibition of Imports

THE FIJI *Royal Gazette* Supplement of June 7, 1963 contains a copy of Proclamation No. 20 of 1963 which prohibits the importation of gaming machines into Fiji.

In this Proclamation 'gaming machine' means any machine for playing a game of chance, being a game which requires no action by any player other than the actuation or manipulation of the machine.

Import of Dangerous Drugs

A FIJI ORDINANCE enacted on May 23, 1963 announced that in future the importation of the following dangerous drugs is prohibited to any person other than the Government Pharmacist:

Tincture of opium.
Morphine and its salts.
Pethidine and its salts.
Mthadone and its salts.
Phenadoxone and its salts.

Customs Tariff Amended

THE FIJI *Royal Gazette* Supplement of May 24, 1963 contains copies of Legal Notices Nos. 77,78 and 79 which amend the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. Item 205A is an addition to the list and the other items; 129(f) and 161, have been deleted and amended to read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
129	(f) steel, which is imported solely for use in the manufacture on an industrial scale, of reinforced concrete products	30s.	45s.
161	Timber:		
	(a) undressed and over 2 in. in width:		
	(i) pinus radiata, Corsican pine, larch, beech, tawa, rimu, kauri, totara, per 100 sup. ft.	Free	2s.
	(ii) other, per 100 sup. ft.	5s.	7s.
	(b) undressed, and over 2 in. in width which is imported solely for use underground in mining for safety purposes and declared to be imported solely for such purposes, per 100 sup. ft.	Free	2s.
	(c) dressed and over 2 in. in width (including tongued, grooved, or tongued and grooved):		
	(i) pinus radiata, Corsican pine, larch, beech, tawa, rimu, kauri, totara, per 100 sup ft.	Free	2s.
	(ii) other, per 100 sup. ft.	5s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
	(d) not otherwise enumerated:		
	(i) pinus radiata, Corsican pine, larch, beech, tawa, rimu, akuri, totara *ad val.*	Free	20%
	(ii) other *ad val.*	20%	40%
	NOTE: To compute duty on timber:		
	(a) one-twelfth of a cubic foot shall equal one superficial foot;		
	(b) any thickness of timber under one inch shall be deemed to be one inch in thickness.		
New item 205A	Souvenirs bearing the official symbol of the South Pacific Games imported prior to September 7, 1963, with the approval of the Organizing Committee of the South Pacific Games *ad val.*	Free	25%

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has reported by cable that individual import licences are now required, with effect from July 15, 1963, for agar-agar, thymol, saffron and kaolin. All outstanding orders for these items are to be cancelled immediately.

Total assets exceed Rls.3,363,852,550

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PAKISTAN

Import Trade Control for the Second Half of 1963

THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN has announced its import policy for the period July to December 1963. Brief details of this are given below; the full details are not being published, but they can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.3. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

(1) The import arrangements remain broadly the same as they were for the first half of the year, but the following items have been added to the licensable list:

Sanitaryware, crockery, plate glass of specified types and mirrors, glass and glassware excluding locally manufactured items, coffee, special type bulbs for use in photography, in vehicles, etc., electric instruments and appliances such as electro-medical apparatus but excluding room heaters and cookers, special type of electric cables (insulated rubberised and P.V.C. cables of sizes bigger than 7/.64 and heavier sections of wires and cables not manufactured in Pakistan) and iron or steel nails or washers specified types only. GI pipes of less than 3in. diameter will be allowed into East Pakistan to meet requirements of the water supply system, and there is to be some relaxation in both wings on brass sheet and strip.

(2) The following items have been taken off the licensing list:

Concrete mixers (tilting types of up to 7/10 cu. ft. capacity), acetone, certain barytes, paper pins, gem clips and staples, press buttons and certain bicycle parts.

(3) Non-medical glucose and fibres, including synthetic fibres, are allowed licences only under the Export Bonus Scheme. The bonus rate on the export of cotton textiles other than grey and semi-processed cloth has been raised to 30 per cent, and the textile industry is expected to finance half of its requirements by the use of Bonus Vouchers.

(4) The import of cotton yarn of up to 80 count will in future be licensed only to an exporting unit.

(5) Trucks and buses have been deleted from the list of items for which OGL licences will be approved, while grey cement has been added for East Pakistan only.

(6) Selected technical and scientific journals will be allowed free import.

(7) Industrial licensing will be on the same pattern as before, and liberal licensing has been promised for the production of drugs and medicines, footwear, sewing machines, cycles, fans, milk food, soap.

NIGERIA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE FIRST SCHEDULE (Import Duties of Customs) to the Nigerian Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) Order, 1962, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1962 (page 824), has been amended by the following orders:

Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 2) Order, 1963 (operative July 4, 1963):

(a) (i) by the renumbering of paragraph (2) of item 63 as paragraph (3);

(ii) by the addition in item 63 of the following paragraph:

'(2) Waste yarns imported for use in the manufacture of blankets by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Minister . . . the pound (net thread weight) £0 0s. 1d.

Explanatory Note:

This Order imposes a duty on waste yarns imported by approved manufacturers solely for the manufacture of blankets of 1d. per pound (net thread weight).

Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 3) Order, 1963 (operative July 5, 1963):

(a) by the deletion in item 7 of the following words: 'blankets', 'rugs';

(b) (i) by the renumbering of item 8A as item 8B;

(ii) by the addition after item 8 of the following new item:

'8A. BLANKET AND RUGS . . . . . each £0 4s. 0d. or *ad valorem* 33⅓ per centum, whichever is the higher.'

(c) by inserting immediately after sub-item (2) of item 45 and before the definition of 'artificial silk' the following definition:

'For the purpose of this item "PIECE GOODS" shall include handkerchiefs, headties, mufflers, sarongs, scarves and any remnants of cloth of irregular length of a greater area than one-third of a square yard, and any other articles which are capable of being used in substitution for any such articles and are in the opinion of the Board likely to be so used.'

Explanatory Note.

This Order has the following effects:

(a) it provides a definition for Piece Goods;

(b) it provides for a minimum import duty on blankets, and rugs of four shillings each.

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Global Import Quotas for July—December, 1963

IT HAS BEEN announced in Abidjan that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods from all countries for the second half of this year:

(*Rate of Exchange:* £1=691 *francs CFA*)

Description	Values (in francs CFA)
Various drinks, except beers	32,937,500
Wine in bulk	4,887,500
Other sugars and sugar products	977,500
Fruit and vegetables	24,437,500
Foodstuffs (other products)	24,437,500
Tobacco	48,875,000
Mineral and metal products	19,550,000
Pharmaceutical products, colouring matters and insecticides	11,050,000
Plastics materials	9,775,000
Chemical products	9,775,000
Hosiery and knitted goods, clothing, secondhand clothing	9,775,000
Kitchen and householdware, tools, cutlery	48,875,000
Air-conditioners and refrigerators	39,100,000
Office machinery	19,550,000
Domestic radio equipment	14,662,500
Photographic equipment	4,887,500
Clocks and watches (Quota No. 20)	2,932,500
Other mechanical and electrical equipment	24,437,500
Cycles and motorcycles	3,910,000
Miscellaneous	29,325,000

Notes:

Various drinks except beers: From July 16 licences will be issued for half of the f.o.b. value of this quota. The other half was for disposal before July 16.

For other quotas applications for licences may be made in the ordinary way up to October 31, 1963, inclusive.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

List of British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28:

CANADA:

Edmonton: the address of the British Trade Commission in Edmonton should read Suite 600, Bank of Montreal Building, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. (Tel. 424-0481).

SOUTH AFRICA:

Cape Town: the address, telephone and P.O. Box numbers of H.M. Consul (Commercial), should read 11th Floor, African Life Centre, 2 St. George's Street, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Atlanta: delete 'Mr. G. Underwood, H.M. Vice-Consul' and insert 'Mr. W. P. S. Lane, M.V.O., O.B.E., H.M. Consul'.

Baltimore: amend to read 'Mr. H. M. Stewart, Vice-Consul'.

Detroit: amend to read 'Mr. W. E. Williams, O.B.E. Consul (Commercial)'.

Minneapolis: amend to read 'Mr. E. H. Harrison, Vice-Consul (Commercial)'.

Philadelphia: amend to read 'Mr. P. Manning-Smith, Vice-Consul (Commercial)'.

LIBERIA

Import Duty Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been notified of the following changes in Liberian import duties:

Schedule	Commodity Description	Unit	Rate of Duty
4-3	Tobacco and tobacco products:		
(c)	Cigars	*Ad val.*	45%
(d)	Cigarettes	per 100	40%
5-5	Silk and manufactures thereof:		
(a)	Silk cloth in piece or bolt	*Ad val.*	33⅓%
	Minimum	Sq. yd.	20 cents
(b)	Silk hosiery and other knitted garments	*Ad val.*	33⅓%
(c)	Clothing of silk for men, women and children, including garments enumerated in paragraph 1 (f) of this schedule	*Ad val.*	33⅓%
(d)	Silk and manufactures thereof not specially provided for	*Ad val.*	33⅓%
5-6	Rayon and other synthetic silk and manufactures thereof:		
(a)	Artificial silk cloth including synthetic or artificial silk such as spun rayon, etc., in piece or bolt	*Ad val.*	33⅓%
	Minimum	Sq. yd.	10 cents
6-3	Wood manufactures:		
(c)	Veneers and plywoods, including celotex masonite and other composition boards	*Ad val.*	5%
(d)	Window and door sashes and frames, doors, blinds, jalousies and shutters	*Ad val.*	5%
6-5	Paper and manufactures:		
(g)	Wall paper, sheeting and building paper, tarred paper, wall board of paper and other paper products for building purposes	*Ad val.*	5%
7-2	Stone, lime, gypsum and gypsum products:		
(a)	Building or paving stone	*Ad val.*	5%
(b)	Stone monuments and memorials	*Ad val.*	5%
(c)	Slate and manufactures	*Ad val.*	5%
(d)	Lime	*Ad val.*	5%
(f)	Gypsum rock (crude or ground), gypsum cement, calcined gypsum (plaster of paris) and manufactures of which plaster of paris is the component of chief value	*Ad val.*	5%
(g)	All other stone, lime and gypsum products not specially provided for	*Ad val.*	5%
7-3	Glass and glass products:		
(a)	Plate, crown and sheet glass, including coloured, bevelled or containing wire netting, or made into mirrors or laminated for building purposes	*Ad val.*	5%
7-4	Clay and clay products:		
(b)	Porcelain, sanitary ware, toilet bowls, sinks, water closet sets, drains, sanitary fittings and porcelain for electric installation	*Ad val.*	5%
8-1	Iron and steel and their manufactures, semi-manufactures:		
(b)	Iron and steel bars and rods for local manufacture or for reinforced concrete construction	*Ad val.*	5%
(c)	Sheets, corrugated or plain galvanized, coated, pickled or cleaned, tempered or polished	*Ad val.*	5%
8-2	Iron and steel and their alloys, manufactures:		
(a)	Structural iron and steel including beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, trusses, columns, posts, piles and other structural shapes	*Ad val.*	5%
(b)	Cast and wrought iron and steel pipes and pipe fittings and valves	*Ad val.*	5%
(c)	Wire, barbed, plain or woven, including screen wire cloth strap and hoop iron and steel	*Ad val.*	5%
(e)	Nails, tacks, screws, bolts and nuts	*Ad val.*	5%
(f)	Sashes, window and door frames	*Ad val.*	5%
8-4	Iron and steel holloware:		
(d)	Enamelled sinks, bath tubs, water closet sets and similar enamelled articles	*Ad val.*	5%
8-9	Hardware:		
(a)	Padlocks, door locks, hinges and other building, marine and furniture not specially provided for	*Ad val.*	5%
8-10	Non-ferrous metals and products, except precious metals:		
(b)	Copper, brass and bronze metals and products for construction purposes	*Ad val.*	5%
9-1	Electrical machinery and apparatus:		
(g)	Electric refrigerators and parts	*Ad val.*	25%
(j)	Radio, receiving and sending sets, including built-in phonographs, radio pickups (machines for reproducing sound by use of radio tubes) valves (tubes) and parts, except radio receiving sets which have a value of $75.00 or less each, c.i.f., shall be duty free	*Ad val.*	20%
9-6	Automobiles, parts and accessories:		
(a)	Passenger vehicles, parts and accessories:		
1.	With 4 cylinders or less	*Ad val.*	12%
2.	With more than 4 cylinders	*Ad val.*	15%
(b)	Trucks and trailers, and accessories	*Ad val.*	20%
10-5	Pigments, paints and varnishes:		
(a)	Dry pigments, including iron oxides, whiting, aluminium oxide, zinc oxides, lithophone, bone black, lamp black, carbon black, red lead litharge, white lead, titanium pigments, and all similar dry or solid pigments and material for use in paint	*Ad val.*	5%
(b)	Nitro cellulose (pyroxylin) lacquers and thinners for such lacquers	*Ad val.*	5%
(c)	Dry kalsomine (for cold water paints)	*Ad val.*	5%
(d)	Ready mixed paints, stains, enamels, except paints for automobiles	*Ad val.*	5%
10-5	Pigments, paints and varnishes:		
(e)	Putty, plastic wood and wood paste and wood fillers	*Ad val.*	5%
(f)	Paints and paint materials not specially provided for	*Ad val.*	5%
11-1	Photographic and projection goods:		
(a)	Motion picture cameras and projectors (including sound equipment and parts)	*Ad val.*	25%
(b)	Still cameras and parts	*Ad val.*	25%
(c)	Developed motion picture films ready for display provided that developed films exposed in Liberia and sent abroad for development may be imported duty free under conditions prescribed in Customs Regulations	Per linear ft.	$0.0006.
(d)	Undeveloped and/or unexposed motion picture films	Per linear ft.	$0.003.
(e)	Other photographic sensitized undeveloped films and plates and photographic paper	*Ad val.*	25%
(f)	Other photographic apparatus and supplies except photographic chemicals	*Ad val.*	33⅓%

These changes came into force on June 1, 1963, and from the same date all import duties have been assessed on the landed cost of goods instead of their value at the port of export (i.e. on C.I.F. instead of F.O.B. value).

In addition, the Board has been notified of the following new rates of luxury tax which were introduced on May 1, 1963:

Commodity Description	Unit	Tax
Gin	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Whisky	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Brandies	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Liqueurs	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Rum	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Cordials	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Champagne	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Prepared cocktails	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Bitters	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00
Alcoholic beverages not specially provided for	4/5 U.S. Quarts	$2·00

Regulations have been issued by the Bureau of Customs in Liberia covering the preparation of invoices. Details of these and further information about the rest of this notice may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 457).

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Charges

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1033 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of July 12, set out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date.

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
96	(a) (ii) Parts (including semi-finished parts) of pedal bicycles and pedal delivery tricycles; but excluding electric lamps bulbs, tyres, rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes, frames and frame sets, when imported separately:			
	(A) Metal pedals and parts thereof; rubber blocks for pedals and brakes; caliper brakes and parts thereof; yoke and hinge brakes and parts thereof; rear hubs and parts thereof; coaster hubs and parts thereof; reversible hubs and parts thereof; three-speed hub assemblies and parts thereof; three-speed hub controls and parts thereof; free-wheel assemblies and parts thereof; four-speed hubs and controls and parts thereof; driving chains; sprockets; rims	—	5%	15%
	(B) Saddles	—	20% or 30c. whichever duty shall be the greater	30% or 35c.
	(C) Other, including saddle parts	—	20%	30%
	By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (a) (ii), of the following rate of duty	—	30%	—

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of the Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. P. Hackett, Hercules Road Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whitek nights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

Export Trade in Electrical Goods

A detailed volume showing the value of United Kingdom exports and imports of electrical and allied products over the three years 1960 to 1962 has been published by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. Entitled 'Territorial Analysis of United Kingdom Exports and Imports of Electrical and Allied Machinery and Apparatus, 1960-62', it shows the individual export totals for 80 products to 85 different destinations, while imports of 44 products are listed from the 26 main countries of consignment. To assist with the interpretation of the coverage of each product the official Customs' statistical classification reference numbers are shown in the indexes. Copies are available from the BEAMA Information Services, 36 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 21s.

Industrial Growth and International Trade

An analysis of the long-term relationship between industrial growth and international trade in manufactured goods forms the main part of A. Maizel's *Industrial Growth and World Trade*. The book is published, under the auspices of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, by Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Price 75s.

Business Taxation in Sweden

A second edition of *The Corporate Income Tax in Sweden* has been published for the guidance of those who contemplate doing business in Sweden or with Sweden. The pamphlet is written in English and is available from Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, Stockholm, 16, Sweden.

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1963

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When we opened our first branch in Calcutta in 1863, India was at the beginning of an industrial revolution. The foundations had been laid of the great tea, cotton and jute industries which were setting out on the roads that were to take them to their present important position in world trade. And at every stage *we were there*—to advise, to assist, to provide banking services. As a result, we have grown, too. In this Centenary Year our organisation comprises 167 branches in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden, Somalia, East Africa and the Rhodesias. The reason for our growth? You will find it in the unrivalled quality of our service.

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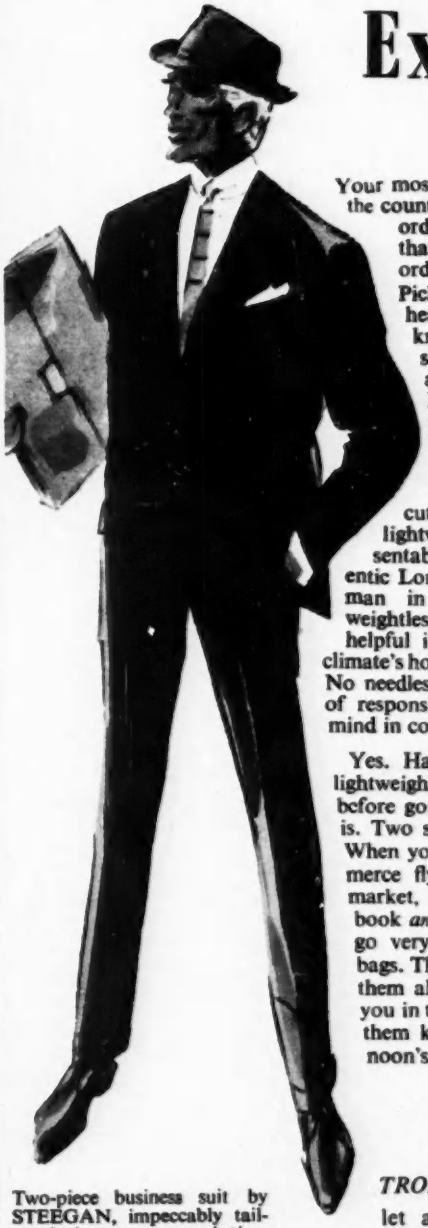

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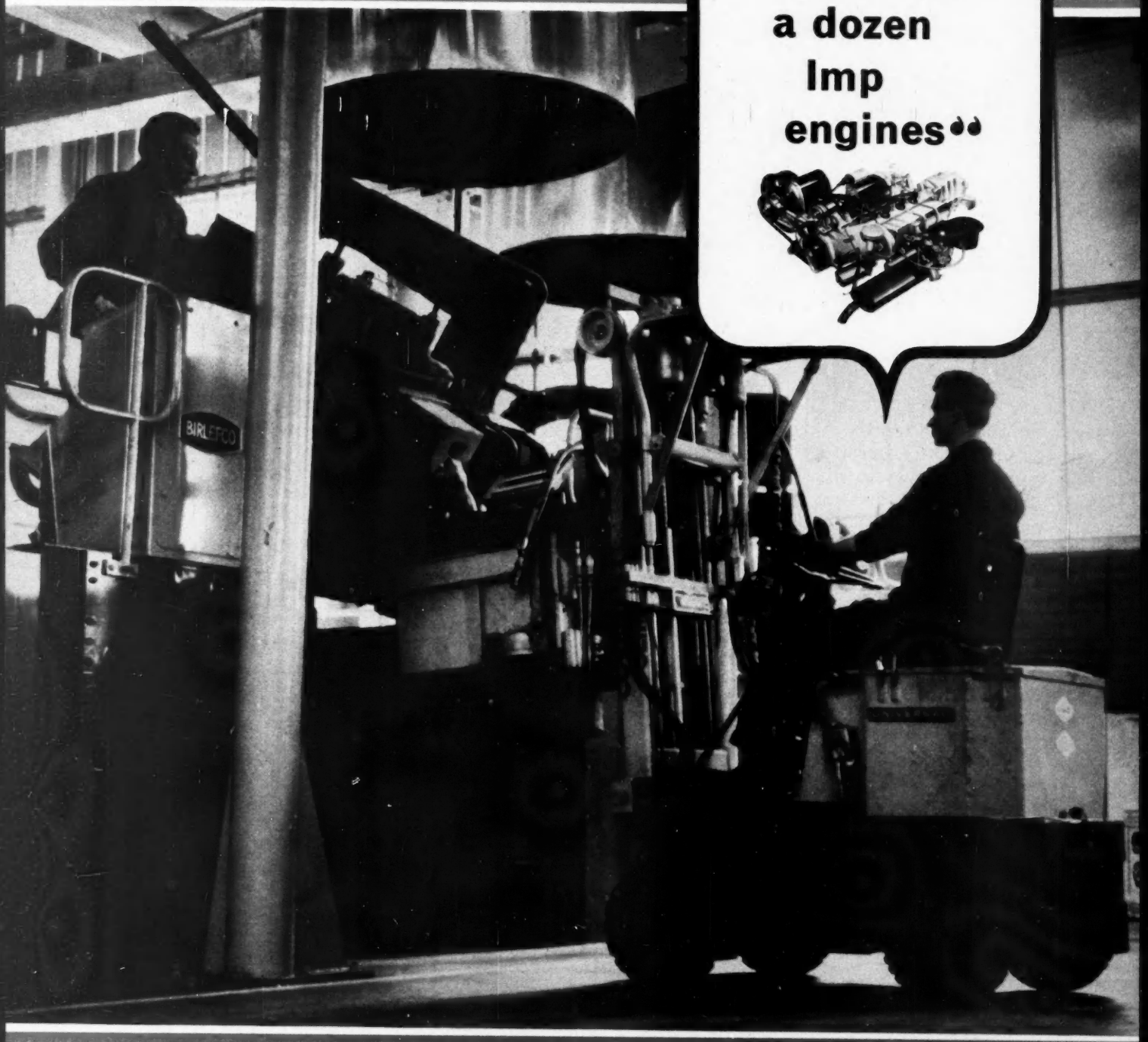
"pour me a dozen Imp engines"



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